Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868. NUMBER 213.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

Revenue Appointments — The Case of Commissioner Rollins —Transportation Regulations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1868.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue officials were appointed to-day:

Storekeepers—David O. Lee, Third District, Ohio; Peter L. Downing, St. Louis; T. L. P. Defrees, St. Marys, Ohio; Harvey Compton, First District, Ohio; Jesse Byrket, Urbana, Ohio; Jules Martagnier, Cincinnati; James S. Mallory, Brooklyn, New York; Wm. A. Martin, First District, Ohio; Chester F. Schiely, Lockport, New York; John W. Redman, Fifth District, Illinois; C. E. Paddock, Louisville, Kentucky; Wm. W. Peterson, Fourth District, Ohio; Jesse F. Madden, Brooklyn, New York, and the following for Chicago: Edward Mann, Otto Schost, E. A. Harker, John W. Connell, T. A. Towner.

Gaugers—John Barker, Seventh District, Ohio; Frank Koehle, Fifth District, Ohio; T. O. Ebaugh, Third District, Ohio; James Hunter, First District, California.

The President to-day appointed Rev. C. J. Faugherey Assessor for the Fourth District, Pennsylvania, *vice* Thomas W. Forsythe.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS

Remains in Washington engaged in the duties of his office, and has no intention whatever of leaving the city on any business connected with the charges against him in New York. His opinion is that the United States District Attorney at New York has entire charge of the matter, and that there is nothing whatever pertaining to it which can require his attention either personally or otherwise. Secretary McCulloch, in response to a telegram this morning from the District Attorney, inquiring whether the latter should appear, replied: "It seems to me that under the law of 1789 you should appear." Information has been received here that the Deputy Marshal, who has the warrants, has been instructed by Solicitor Binckley to make no more arrests at present. It is understood that the response of Secretary McCulloch to the District Attorney at New York takes the matter of the prosecution out of the hands of Mr. Binckley.

TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS.

The Treasury Department has issued regulations to govern the transportation of merchandize coastwise between Atlantic and Pacific ports.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Large Republican Mass Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BAIRDSTOWN, Sept. 3, 1869.

A large Republican mass meeting was held at this place last evening. It was organized by calling Mr. Joseph Torrance to the Chair. Messrs. Samuel Barr and Montgomery Baird were elected Vice Presidents. S. S. Gilson was chosen Secretary. The Chairman introduced Mr. Fulton, of Greensburg, as one of the speakers of the evening. Mr. Atkinson was next called for, and spoke in a very forcible manner, discussing the leading issues of the campaign in a speech of considerable length.

On motion of Dr. Speer, a vote of thanks was tendered the speakers. A vote of thanks was also given the "Blairsville Band" for their excellent music. It was announced that Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Hon. John Covode would speak in Blairsville next Tuesday afternoon. The meeting adjourned, giving three cheers for the Presidential ticket of the Union party, and, also, three cheers for "Honest John" Covode and the Assembly ticket.

SOUTH AMERICA,

Puerto Cabello Surrendered---Death of Gen. Bruzual--A Speedy Peace Probable.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Puerto Cabello surrendered August 15th to General Monagas. General Bruzual, commander of the beseiged place, was wounded, but managed to escape to Curacoa where he died on the 18th.

The schooner Josephine arrived at Taguagra laden with arms captured at the evacuation of Puerto Cabello. The steamer Purache arrived at Curacoa with seventy wounded officers and men who escaped from Puerto Cabello.

Marshal Valcon, ex-President of Venezuela, now contemplates going to Europe. Troops have been sent to Maracaibo, where several Provinces had declared in favor of Monagas. A speedy peace is probable.

Exciting Boat Race.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—An exciting race occurred on the Niagara river this afternoon. Alexander Tolsman and Dod Marvin, two expert oarsmen, rowed for a wager five miles up the Niagara river against a seven mile current, through the rapids, and around Bird Island reef, and three and a half miles on the return, in forty-eight minutes and fifty-seven seconds. Heavy clinker boats were used. Tolsman was beaten by five seconds. For a half mile over the reef the current is fully ten miles an hour.

Homicide in Exeter, New Hampshire.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

EXETER, September 3.—Enrich Fogg killed Wm. Quillan on Monday, in a quarrel, beating him with a fowling piece. The gun exploded in the fracas, badly wounding Fogg in the foot. The latter was arrested.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Congressional District.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALLENTOWN, September 3.—Hon. John D. Stiles has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Eleventh District for Congress.

Munificent Bequests.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORT, Conn., September 3.—George Hall, who died yesterday, bequeathed $30,000 to charitable associations in this city, and a like sum to the same objects in Savannah, Georgia, where he once resided.

Vermont State Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUTLAND, VT., September 3.—Great preparations are making at Burlington, Vt., for the State Fair next week. Hon. George G. Edmunds will deliver the annual address.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to launch the steamer Bermuda from the dry dock on the Thames. She, with the single exception of the Great Eastern, will be the largest vessel in the world.

The ships Spendthrift and Launcelot, of the Clipper Fleet, arrived from China today.

AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—Bishop Plattsek some time since received an order to send a delegate to the Catholic Synod, then about to convene under the direction of the Emperor. The Bishop refused to comply, and has been banished to Siberia for his refusal.

FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Emperor has gone to Chalons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, September 3—*Evening*—Consols 94; U. S. bonds, 72; Erie, 31½.

FRANKFORT, September 3—U. S. Bonds firm at 75¼@75½.

PARIS, September 3.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes 70f.

LIVERPOOL, September 3—*Evening*.—Cotton closed quiet at ⅛d. decline; Uplands 10⅞d; Orleans 11¼d. Lard active at 78.

ANTWERP, September 3—*Evening*.—Petroleum closed at 49f. for refined.

LONDON, September 3. Increase of bullion in the Bank of England for the past week, £73,000.

MEXICO,

General Patoni Assassinated—Sensation Over the Reported Purchase of Sinaloa by the United States—Lasoda Issues a Pronunciamento Against the Government.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 3.—Mazatlan advices, August 25th, say: Patoni was assassinated on August 18th, in the city of Durango, by the officers and staff of General Canto, commanding the garrison. Patoni had been ordered by Canto to report to the military headquarters, and not complying immediately, he was shot dead in the house of his friends. This caused a strong feeling against Gen. Canto. On receipt of the news, Gen. Carona dispatched a courier with official instructions to the authorities, ordering Gen. Querar to take command of Durango, and arrest and imprison the officers connected with the assassination, including Canto. It is feared the latter will pronounce against Corona and the supreme government, rather than submit to arrest.

The reported purchase of Sinaloa by Mr. Seward created a sensation among the office holders. They oppose the sale, but owners of the property and the great mass of the people would welcome the Americans.

The Press of the country is alarmed about reports of fillibustering movements from Cuba, New Orleans, Rio Grande, and the Pacific Coast.

Santa Anna, Lasoda and Marquez are said to understand each others movements, and are determinad to destroy the Juarez government. Lasoda is reported to have issued a strong pronunciamento against the general government, declaring himself free and independent. He has immense stores of war material, and it is believed the government dare not attack him.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP

It is true that Mr. Binckley has taken affidavits in New York which show that Commissioner Rollins is guilty of collusion with Collector Smythe in regard to preventing the collection of Internal Revenue taxes in the Eighth District, but no warrants have yet been issued for either Mr. Rollins or Mr. Harlan, his Assistant. It is believed that the matter will be referred first to the Attorney General, and he will issue the warrants of arrest if he thinks proper. Mr. Rollins treats the affair with indifference.

Major Magrue has been appointed Assessor for the Second District of Ohio. The trouble between McCulloch and Rollins, relative to the appointment of Supervisors, will never be settled; every conference puts them farther apart.

The case of O'Neill, who was appointed United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, presents some knotty questions, and the Attorney General is not yet able to give a decision in the matter.

The Attorney General decides that compromise cases arising under the new tax law must be settled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but he may ask advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of his Bureau, or of the Attorney General.

There no longer remains any doubt as to the position of Secretary McCulloch on the Presidential question. In conversation with a prominent official a few days ago, he said he could no longer hesitate as to what course to pursue, but should give his support, and whatever official patronage he could control, to elect Seymour and Blair. At the same time he expressed regrets that he was forced to this position and compelled to unite with the party that had brought so much trouble to the country. He denounced, in strong terms, the financial plank of the Democratic platform, and said if it was carried out it would certainly bring financial ruin to the country. The only objectionable plank in the Republican platform was that relating to reconstruction, but as this was paramount at the present time to everything else, he preferred uniting himself with the Democratic party, with its ruinous financial policy, to giving his support to a party which imposed such conditions on the Southern States as was done by the Republicans in their reconstruction measures. These are briefly Mr. McCulloch's views as expressed to the gentleman who informs your correspondent. It seems clear that if Mr. McCulloch was uninfluenced by the President, he would be found among the supporters of Grant, but under Johnson's dictation he has succumbed, and thrown his influence and vast official patronage of the Treasury Department to make the Seymour ticket a success.

Recent information from Nashville, Tennessee, to the effect that Senator Fowler has come out openly for Grant and Colfax, excites no little comment among the friends of President Johnson. They assert that the President had the most positive assurance from Fowler that he would support Seymour and Blair, and why he has changed cannot be accounted for.

The last French mail brings most unqualified assurances from General John A. Dix, our Minister to France, that he is earnestly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax. Hon. Henry M. Watts, the recently appointed Minister to Austria, has also declared himself unequivocally for the Republican ticket. Similar declarations have been received from other foreign Ministers whose position has hitherto been disputed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

POLITICAL.

The Vermont Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUTLAND, September 3.—The Republican vote in one hundred and seventeen towns, about one-half of the State, give Page, Republican, 23,631. Edwards, Democrat, received 8,351; majority, 14,980. The towns to be heard from will undoubtedly bring the majority in the State up to 30,000. The net gain in 147 counties is 4,843.

MONTPELIER, VT., September 3.—Returns of the Governor's vote have been received from two hundred and eight towns with the following results: Page, Republican, 39,693; Edwards, Democrat; 15,725. Page's majority, 25,973. Thirty-three towns remain to be heard from.

Reports from one hundred and ninety-three towns show elections to the Legislature as follows: Republican, 185; Democrats, 7; no choice, 4.

New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, September 3.—The Democratic Convention met this morning. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming and endorsing the platform and nominees of the National Democratic Convention, and urging that the registration and excise law be applied to the whole State. General W. H. Slocum and De Wolf were chosen presidential electors, together with one from each Congressional District. Following nominations were also made: Canal Commissioner, O. Bacon; Prison Inspector, D. O. McNeil; Clerk of Court of Appeals, E. O. Perrin. Resolution offered deploring the death of Peter Cagger, and passed by the Convention, after which it adjourned *sine die*, with cheers for the candidates. The State Committee were announced prior to adjournment, Samuel J. Tilden being the Chairman.

Congressional Nominations.

SANDUSKY, O., September 3.—Hon. P. Noble, regular Democratic nominee for Congress from this district, has withdrawn in consequence of the refusal of part of the Democracy of the district to support him. Another convention is called, to meet at Clyde, September 9th, to select a new candidate. Hon. Robert Lee, the candidate of that portion of the party who refused to support Mr. Noble, will probably withdraw in favor of the nominee of the new convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District, in convention at Washington, Mo., nominated G. A. Tindleburg for Congress.

BOSCOBEL, Wisconsin, September 3.—The Third District Republican Convention nominated General Cobb for Congress.

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin, September 3.—Philotus Lawyer was nominated for Congress here to-day by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The Republicans of the Twenty-first (Utica) district have nominated Alexander H. Bailey for Congress.

CHICAGO, September 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Third district of Iowa nominated Wm. B. Allison yes erday.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—The investigation before United States Commissioner Gutman, relative to the alleged frauds in the Internal Revenue Department, was today, after some argument postponed until to-morrow. Of the accused, Thos. C. Smith and Daniel Murray were present.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Noyes, of New Orleans, gave a description of the projected canal below that city to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Borgne. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Twelfth annual games of the Caledonia Club came off to-day at Jones' wood.

Two men were seriously injured, one fatally, by the fall of a scaffold on a new building in Canal street, Brooklyn, last evening.

An undertaker in Hudson City has been arrested for opening a grave and breaking off a piece of a coffin to show its quality. The punishment is two years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000. A disputed bill was the cause.

The members of the Morrisana Trade Union, convicted of conspiracy in refusing to work for a master mason who employed a journeyman not belonging to their union, have been sentenced, the principal to pay a fine of thirty dollars, and the others five dollars each.

A resident of Minnesota was swindled out of one hundred dollars by the confidence game at the Union depot, Albany, by two sharpers.

It is reported that on Saturday last a Prussian, named Jean Zudginski, employed in the service of the brick manufactory at French Landing, South River, Middlesex county, Wis., was murdered by four men. The names of two of his assailants are Henry Bootgar and Carl Hopp, one of whom fractured the skull of Zudginski with a club. The assailants escaped to this city.

The Chinese Embassy have returned to New York.

The second day's play in the cricket match, New York vs. St. George Club, resulted in a draw, the scores standing for the second innings at six o'clock, when the wilkets were drawn New York 93, St. George 86, with the loss of six wickets. It is pretty certain that Messrs. Cosman and Mortimer, of the New York Club, will be chosen to play in the twenty-two against the All-England eleven, and it is equally certain Messrs. Gibbs, Bowman, Want, Butterfield and Cross, and the professionals Woolev, Harry and Wright will be chosen from the St. George.

Georgia Legislature—Colored Representatives Voted Ineligible.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, September 3.—In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was passed to hold two sessions a day while the discussion of the question of eligibility continued. This morning Mr. Turner, colored, occupied the entire session. In conclusion he said: "This thing means revolution. Look out carpet-baggers. When we go they will turn you out, impeach Governor Bullock and upset the Constitution."

In the afternoon session several members participated in the debate. On a vote being taken, the negroes were declared ineligible by a vote of 80 to 23. Thus twenty-five negroes are unseated and four remain who claim to be white men. Their case is to be investigated. Turner, as he walked out, brushed the dust from his feet. The other negroes bowed to the speaker and waved their hats to members.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Annual Conference of the Methodist Church

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1868.—Afternoon session opened with prayer by Rev. G. G. Westfall, after which Dr. Reeves proceeded with his sermon of the Deaconship, noticing as the next important item of evidence that the office of Deacon is a ministerial office and order in the Church. *Their solemn ordination*, which is quite similar to the *ordination of Elder* He proved that ordination is necessary in order to fitness for the administration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Deacons administered the sacraments, therefore they were ordained ministers. The Dr. also argued that the qualifications of Deacons is evidence that their's was a ministerial office. They mu be "grave, sincere, temperate, with pure conscience, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, soundness in the faith." The Dr. quoted largely from the Greek Scriptures, as well as from the Church fathers. It was certainly a masterly effort, occupying about two hours and a half. His final conclusion was that the order of Deacon is *divine, ministerial*, and to be *perpetual* in the Church. The Conference gave the Dr. a vote of thanks for the sermon and requested its publication in book form.

List of the roll of members as far as reported on Wednesday afternoon. Others are expected:

George Brown, D.D., William Reeves, D.D., John Cowl, James Robinson, John Scott, D.D., Henry Palmer, G. B. McElroy, Henry Lucas, J. J. Wood, Val. Lucas (deceased,) R. H. Sutton, William Collier, D.D., J. H. Hull, J. M. Mason, G. G. Westfall, J. W. Rutledge, F. H. Stockton, D.D., C. P. Jordan, J. D. Herr, David Jones, D. J. K. Rine, J. B. Lucas, E. A. Briddley, A. Hutton, William Wallace, Alex. Clark, Alex. Patton, C. K. Stillwagon, W. T. Wilson, T. H. Colhouer, S. T. Crowther, B. Edmiston, A.B., Michael Lee, William H. Phipps, James Clary, Geo. Chappell, J. R. Tygard, Samuel Young, P. T. Conway, J. B. Graham, A.M., H. B. Knight, A.M., Zachariah Ragan, D.D.

Each church is represented at Conference by a Layman, who has equal rights on the Conference floor with his ministerial brethren. We will not ask room for their names in your columns. This statement will suffice.

The various standing Committees were appointed, to-wit: on Itinerancy and Orders, on Supplying Pulpits, on Boundaries and Necessities, on Sabbath Schools, Temperance, Home Missions, on Statistics, Obituaries, Uniformity of Public Worship.

Revs. Dr. Mahon, President of Adrian College, Michigan; Dr. Waters of the Baptist Church; Mills, of the M. E. Church; Wallace, of the U. P. Church; Wilson, of the U. B. Church; Goodrich, Luty, Grant, Gregory, of the Methodist Church; J. L. Simpson, of West Virginia Conference, Methodist Church, to communicate with this body in regard to ecclesiastical relations. His message is looked for with interest, however, as it is well known that our brethren in West Virginia have had peculiar troubles during the last few years, growing out of the political condition of that region, into loyal and disloyal. Brother Simpson represents the loyal part of the Virginia Conference of the M. P. Church, which portion of said Conference has become a part of the Methodist Church by the adoption of our Constitution and Discipline.

President Dr. Reeves read his annual message recounting his official acts during the past year.

The Pastors of the different churches submitted brief reports of their work during the year just closed.

Adjourned on time.

Prayer by Rev. John Cowl.

EVENING.—Wm. Collier, D.D., preached an excellent sermon on the Divinity of Christ.

THURSDAY MORNING.—Conference opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Graham. Roll called—minutes of yesterday were read. Dr. P. T. Laishley and D. R. Helmick, Commissioners from West Virginia Conference Methodist Church, were introduced and voted to honorary seats. Also G. W. Burns, A. M., of Muskingum Conference Methodist Church, and Rev. Wm. Young, of Painesville, Ohio, reported that the Pittston, Luzerne county, Pa., Wesleyan Methodist Connexion has adopted the Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Church, and wish to unite with the Pittsburgh Annual Conference. On motion, their request was granted and the delegates admitted to seats in the Conference.

Reports from the preachers were resumed. George Browne, D. D., stated that during the past year he traveled 4,413 miles, and preached sixty-three sermons. Pretty well done for a superannuated man seventy-seven years old.

At ten o'clock Dr. Laishley, in behalf of the Committee from West Virginia Conference Methodist Church, on invitation of the Conference, delivered his message, asking that the body they represent may be incorporated into the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church. They are loyal to the Methodist Church, and to the country.

This addition will greatly enlarge Pittsburgh Conference.

Referred to a Committee.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. H. Lucas.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of Allegheny City Councils was held Thursday evening, September 3d.

Select Council.

Members Present—Messrs. Brown, English, Faulkner, Gang, Gwinner, Hall, Hartman, Krebs, Motheral, Myler, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Wm. Smith, Weise, Wettach, and President McBrier.

The President, on taking the Chair, stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of fixing the manner of paying for the construction of sewers.

Mr. Myler, from the Committee on Streets and Sewers, submitted an ordinance, providing that eighty per cent. of the contract price should be paid to the contractors for the construction of the Montgomery avenue, Sedgwick and Federal street sewers, every thirty days, as the work progressed.

The ordinance passed to a third reading and was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Myler moved to suspend the rules in order that new business might be transacted.

Mr. Hall objected, and asked the gentleman to state the nature of the business.

Mr. Myler replied that it was business from the Street Committee.

The question was then put and the Chair being unable to decide, a division was called for, when the motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Myler stated that as some of the business required the immediate attention of Councils, he hoped that the vote would be reconsidered.

Mr. Brown moved a reconsideration. The motion prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Myler the rules were suspended.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myler, from the Street Committee, submitted the report of that Committee, accompanied by sundry resolutions and ordinances.

The report was accepted.

The following resolutions and ordinances from the Street Committee were then taken up:

A resolution providing for the opening of Rebecca street, from its present western terminus.

Mr. Patterson objected and on motion it was laid over until next meeting.

The following ordinances were then taken up and passed finally: For the grading and paving of Beech street; grading and paving of St. Clair street; grading Race alley, Chestnut street, Frazier's alley, Divine alley, and Nelson alley.

A resolution providing for the widening of Webster street was then taken up.

Mr. Riddle presented a remonstrance against the widening of the street and moved that the matter be laid over.

The resolution to lay over was adopted.

The following resolutions were then taken up:

A resolution to open Fleming street from Fairmount street to Belle avenue. Adopted.

Resolution to open Taylor street. Adopted.

Resolution changing the name of Anna street to Gallaher street. Adopted.

None of foregoing business was reached in Common Council, except the ordinance relating to the manner of paying for the construction of services, which was concurred in.

Councils adjourned.

Common Council.

Council came to order at half-past seven o'clock, when the roll was called, and the following members answered to their names.

Messrs: Fleming, Hanna, Hastings, Kennedy, Lindsay, McDonald, McNeill, Ober, Reynolds, Reed, Richardson, Saints, Voegtly, White, and President Slagle.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Tate presented the returns of the election held in the Second ward, certifying the election of Alfred Slack to the position of Common Councilman. The report was accepted and Mr. Slack sworn in by the Mayor.

Mr. Megraw presented the report of the Committee on Engines, setting forth the agreement with Gamewell and Kennard, for the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph for $1,850. Accepted and approved.

Mr. Voeghtly presented the certificate of the election of Henry C. Reineman to Common Council from the Seventh ward. Mr. Reineman was sworn in by the Mayor.

Mr. Tate presented a resolution instructing the Park Commission to report at next meeting respecting the amount of money expended on the improvement of the public grounds and other matters under their cognizance. Adopted.

Mr. McNeill presented a resolution authorizing the erection of twenty posts on the Allegheny wharf. Adopted.

Mr. Reed presented a petition for the grading and paving of Union avenue. Referred to the Street Committee. Select Council entertained no Common Council business.

Adjourned.

THE COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Visit to the New Building—Its Present and Future Prospects.

Yesterday morning the Board of Managers of the new County Work House, together with the Prison Inspectors and a number of other citizens, left Allegheny on the nine o'clock train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of visiting the new Work House, located on the line of the road, in Indiana township, nine miles above this city.

The foundation of the east wing of the building has been completed, and four hundred thousand bricks already laid. That portion of the edifice which is under contract, is 270 feet in length by 53 feet in width, with an extension 80 by 50 feet. The walls are built of brick, and ornamented with cut-stone dressings. The front will be thirty-six feet high, and on the first story will be four double tiers of cells, each containing fifteen apartments, seven by four feet two inches. The tiers open on halls fifteen feet wide, which runs through the centre. The doors of the cells are of iron, and are grated, for the purpose of ventilation in summer, and for admitting heated air from the halls in winter. On the same floor are four large rooms, to be used for prison reformatory purposes, the store room, wash room, clothing room, and directly above these is the workshop, 76 by 50 feet. The first story of the extension will contain the kitchen, 44 by 30 feet; dining room, 25 by 30 feet; bakeroom, laundry, ice house, cooling room, etc. In the second story will be the guard room, physician's room, male and female hospitals, sewing and ironing rooms, closets, etc. Above these will be the school room, 21 by 42 feet; chapel, 44 by 56 feet, and the library. The inside doors are of iron, and the joists rest on the iron girders. In the front windows iron gratings are placed inside the sash.

A meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Messrs. Geo. R. White, Col. H. S. Fleming, George Albree, James L. Graham, Russell Errett, A. M. Watson, after which Robert H. Davis, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the action taken by the managers of the Work House, and recommend to them the completion of the work at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Watson also submitted a resolution of thanks to the managers, architects and builders, which was adopted.

The railway train being about due at this time, the meeting adjourned, and the company returned to the city much pleased with their visit.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—The ball worm has appeared in cotton fields in North Mississippi, causing considerable alarm among planters.

—Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on Thursday evening, of typhoid fever, aged sixty-one years.

—A billiard match of fifteen hundred points, for two hundred dollars and the championship of Illinois, between Henry Rhives and Joseph Vermuelon, came off at Music Hall, Chicago, Wednesday night, and was won by the former, beating Vermuelon one hundred and twenty-three points.

—Accounts from Greece say: The Cretan insurrection is flourishing; the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged. It will be with great difficulty they can continue the contest, while the Cretans are flushed with success and infuriated by recent massacres to desperate enterprises. Through the intervention of Gen. Ignatiff, the Porte has been obliged to dismiss Perter Basha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

HON. A. P. EDGERTON, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, owns $198,000 in five-twenties, and *admits that he has paid no income tax upon them.* Give us equal taxation, by all means.

A VOTE was taken on board the steamer carrying passengers from Washington and Baltimore to the scene of the late fight between Sam Collyer and Billy Edwards, resulting as follows: For Seymour and Blair, 98; for Grant and Colfax, 4.

GEN. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, of Bangor, who is speaking in the Democratic interest in Penobscot county, Maine, said in a recent speech: "Take out the churches and the temperance societies, and there will be nothing left of the Republican party."

THE Seymour and Blair Club of Washington had a thoughtful time the other night over a letter from a negro in North Carolina asking whether negro votes for the Democratic candidate would really be received. There was some reluctance manifested about opening a correspondence with negroes.

THE Boston *Daily Advertiser* has the following letter from a literary gentleman of this State who voted for Douglas and McClellan: "You pay small compliment to my sense of patriotism in your assumption that I am for Seymour. No; I am a square out-and-out 'Hiram Simpson' man, and work and talk for him every chance I get. * * * I'm a Grant Democrat, and believe that there are enough just such in this country to elect the staunch little man to the position I know he will adorn as he has all others in which he has been placed, from the tanyard upwards."

AT a Seymour and Blair barbecue held a few days since, at Forsythe, Georgia, Benjamin H. Hill, the great Democratic champion of that State, made a speech. In the course of his remarks he referred to the Union men of the Commonwealth in these words; "The Bible speaks of them. 'The wicked abound on every hand, and the vilest rule.' These men are false to their own race. They will deceive and demoralize your society. They are false to all. But there is one remark I wish the people to ponder well, '*I hate them. It is a Christian duty to hate them. No man will ever get to heaven unless he hates them.*'"

JUDGE ALEXANDER RIVES, of Virginia, has come out earnestly for Grant and Colfax. He has long been a Conservative. The letter from Hon. J. S. Carlisle, of Virginia, giving his reasons for abandoning the Democracy, is a strong document. Regarding the work of the Democratic Convention, it says: It is my opinion that Hendricks was defeated because he was not a believer in the right of secession. The war record of Hancock defeated him. Mr. Vallandigham's patriotism nominated Seymour and crushed the aspirations of the Chief Justice. The friends of the lost cause triumphed over the Unionism of the Convention, and the strife of the battlefield is to be renewed and to be fought out at the ballot box.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent journal of strong Democratic proclivities, says:

Mr. S. S. Cox, in a recent speech at Poughkeepsie, spoke at some length on financial questions, and declared that he would never consent to issue for any purpose "this miserable, debauched currency," and said further: "I like the chink of the old Bentonian legal-tender. If we are to have paper let us make it worth as much as its face in gold sterling coin, and we shall be out of our trouble about the bond question." This is as forcible as true, and if every aspirant to Congressional honors will adopt the same tone and sentiment, the bond question, which now threatens national disgrace, will adjust itself as honorably as easily.

The German Republicans.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: The National Republican Club, of which we spoke yesterday, is doing even more good than we had thought. It has quietly perfected the best organization the Germans of Philadelphia have ever had. Under its direction German clubs have been established in every ward of the city, with a membership of from fifty to two hundred each. Next Saturday night these clubs will hold a grand meeting at the National Guards' Hall, and will be addressed by Gen. Carl. Schurz, one of their ablest leaders. On Monday they will have a Republican pic-nic. This is what they are doing in the city, and we know that such systematic and energetic work must add thousands to our Republican vote.

The war made Republicans of thousands of German Democrats, who abandoned a party which betrayed the Government. In every State these men will wield vast influence. The German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of New York have just issued an eloquent address to their countrymen who served in the Union army. The address declares that the choice is between Grant and Blair, and asks if veteran soldiers will support the man who has renounced their standard: "Are the veterans going to vote to have themselves and their sons once more beat their plowshares into swords, and shed their blood in a new civil war, and to have the nation barter away its honor by acting the part of a thief toward its creditors, thus leaving an inheritance of want and wretchedness to our children and children's children? Veterans, are these the fruits which you want to reap from your victories? The old battle-flag waves high again, and the hero who led you to victory, he it is, who bears again before you to the front. Once more, rally around him. Rise up once more as one man and follow him, for victory follows in his path!" These are noble words, and will have countless echoes from the brave Germans who fought for their adopted country.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegrrph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Cotton in fair demand, with middlings at 27c; sales—702 bales; receipts—154 bales. Sterling, 156½ a158, New York sight. Exchange at ¼a¾ per cent. premium. Gold at 143. Flour quiet, with superfine at $7a7,25. Corn firm at $1,07a1,10. Oats firm at 64a65c. Bran scarce at 13c. Hay at $25a26. Pork steady at $30,50. Bacon quiet; shoulders at 14c; clear sides at 18c. Lard inactive at 17½c, tierce, and 22c per keg.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Sept. 3.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull; sales 10,000 bush No 2 Chicago at $1,83, and 6,800 bush amber Michigan at $2,10a2,12; also 8000 bush red Ohio at $2; also 3000 bush red at $2,05; also 14,000 bush do at $2,07. Corn dull but firm; car lots of No 1 sold at $1,13. Oats dull; car lots sold at 64a65c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $31 for heavy. Lard dull and unchanged. Highwines in light demand.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

"Let us have Peace," is the prayer of the Hero,
Who marshaled our legions against a brave foe,
And led on the troops of the Union to conquer
The traitors whose hearts were with treason aglow.

"Let us have Peace," is the wish of the Soldier,
Brave Sherman, beloved in the land of the free,
In whose thundering cannon great death and the dirge
Of treason was sung as "He Marched to the Sea."

"Let us have Peace," is the cry of the Soldiers,
Who lived through the whirlwind and tempest of war,
Now sick at the thought of the blood and the carnage,
Called back to remembrance by wound and by scar.

"Let us have Peace," is the prayer of the Freedman,
Who stands with the tremor of fear on his brow,
And shudders to dream of the lash and the shackles,
Then "Death before Slavery" takes as his vow.

"Let us have Peace," is the cry of the millions,
Resounding in echo from mountain to sea,
It gathers in volume, as onward it passes,
Columbia's call on her sons to be free.

"Let us have Peace," oh, God hear the prayer!
Flying up on the wings of the wind to the sky:
Let Peace with its blessings come down on our nation,
Let the war-cloud, the tempest and thunder roll by.

DELTA.

EPHEMERIS.

—143 deaths in Baltimore last week.

—The Menken died of consumption.

—Cincinnati's wickedest man is now in gaol.

—An exchange writes Planchette plain-cheat.

—Philadelphia has been suffering again with heat.

—Nature's tailoring—a potato patch.—*N. Y. Commonwealth.*

—One of the most noted historical carpet-baggers was Wm. Penn.

—New York, will, in a few weeks, have twenty-one theatres amusing it.

—Tennessee has a milk-giving calf; Major Burnell should see to this.

—There is a man in Vermont who has killed 200 woodchucks this season.

—Grau's German opera troupe gives a concert on Saturday evening in Erie.

—A wise man has liscovered that after all boys are only men in a round-about way.

—Foul play—the author's dramatization—is very harshly criticised in Philadelphia.

—A Yankee paper thinks it is curious that a hard shower should yield soft water.

—Heller, having gotten over his bankruptcy, is again astounding London with his feats.

—General Meade is now the shining mark at which much of the Democratic slime is thrown.

—On Friday last H. R.H. Duke Wilhelm von Wurtemburg received the cadets at West Point.

—A French paper says that if you put a cask of petroleum in your cellar all rats will depart.

—Philadelphia is jealous of New York and is trying to get some of *her* wickedest men to reform.

—Why are cigars like the great departed? Because columns are raised above their heads.—*N. Y. Commonwealth.*

—A one hundred and eight-er has made his appearance in the person of a negro in the neighborhood of Long Branch.

—Affghanistan is a bad place for the representatives of the press. A man who corresponds with a newspaper has his head cut off.

—A new handsomely illustrated and beautifully bound edition of the religious poems of N. P. Willis has recently made its appearance.

—Coffee grounds wouldn't go down in England where twelve months imprisonment at hard labor is the punishment for fraudulent voting.

—J. Y. Boyce, of this city, was to have been ordained and installed pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati yesterday.

—School-teaching is in China considered the highest and noblest occupation and the most successful teacher is generally the greatest noble in the land.

—A pestilent rebel writes to a Copperhead sheet that "the ball is moving on." The fellow doubtless has it attached to his leg. Let it move, old chap!

—Offenbach keeps on writing new operas, and Pittsburgh is dreadfully behind the times, inasmuch as not one of his works has ever been performed in public here.

—Patti and her husband drive about in a chocolate colored landau, lined with cloth and silk of the same color, with servants in a dark green livery trimmed with silver.

—There is not a shadow of truth in the report that the owner of a yacht that "forged ahead" in a late match has been arrested for counterfeiting postage stamps.—*Judy.*

—The great telescope at Chicago is said to be unused and rusty, the assistant astronomer confessing that he does not even know how to use it—such is the story of a Montreal paper.

—Four thousand Mormons are soon to be added to the Salt Lake colony. The "elders," however, threaten "short commons" to all who are not willing to work on the Pacific Railway.

—One of the prominent Parisian jewelers is doing a good business by making all kinds of jewelry in the shape of lanterns. All Paris is excited and wants everything a la Rochelle or a la Lanterne.

—A fleet of 515 vessels is now on its way from the Black Sea with grain for Western Europe, most of which will be discharged in England. The quantity is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 bushels.

—New York Seymour and Blair Clubs are trying to get a few "show" negro members, but the Seymour riots of '63 have left a stain which is not yet effaceable from the minds of the colored population.

—A Frenchman in New York claims to have invented a flying machine, which can be propelled rapidly and safely against any current of air. He asks for funds to enable him to build a working model.

—Some one says that coal loses five per cent. a month by being exposed to the weather. How long must it be exposed to be lost altogether? Always provided there is no picking and stealing going on.

—A meeting of the cranberry-growers of Cape Cod was held in Harwich last week, at which it was reported from almost every section of the Cape that the present crop of cranberries would be much less than that last year.

—Euphemism is a high art in California. A paper of that State speaks of an enterprising and highly successful murderer as having "a wonderful talent for bereaving any family he does not happen to like."

—Owing to the recent unexampled heat, all the tropical plants in the public gardens of Paris have flowered and produced fruit and seeds. The indigo, cinnamon, coffee, banana, and cotton plant are among the number.

—The French Emperor recently thought he had discovered a highly sanitary mineral spring in the grounds at Fontainebleu, but it is said his enthusiasm was abated when he discovered that the impregnating element was the leakage of a sewer.

—The Grecian-bend is often visible on Broadway, New York, but it is said to be only exhibited by persons unknown in society. Society frowns on such an absurdity, and it is just such a piece of good sense as we could expect from society.

—A Fenian picnic is now popular in Canada, in fact it seems to have quite taken the place of Lacrosse as the national game of the Dominion. Canadians are not very game on the subject themselves, but American newspapers make game of them.

—It costs something to get a seat in the English Parliament. The average amount spent by the members of the last House of Commons was $6,440, and the aggregate amount expended was about $3,700,000 in gold, yet no member receives any salary.

—Away down East there lives a man who for years sat on the rock-bound coast and gazed out on to the eternal sea; there he mused and there interpreted the whisperings of Nature's voices, and this is the result: "Can an account of a naval engagement be called the sea-news(sinews) of war?"

—Jeff. Davis is not so popular as has been said in Liverpool; just the opposite, seems to be the truth, and he was recently obliged to move from his hotel in that city on account of the constant expressions of contempt to which he was there subjected. He is now living in the house of an American.

—The editor of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* has been to Boston, and has given some of his impressions. He thinks the amazing crookedness of the streets is of some advantage to strangers, since they cannot lose themselves, for if they will keep onward in the street they started on, they will probably come out near the starting point. The narrowness of the streets is also a good thing—it causes a current of air to pass through them. There are no parallel streets in Boston, they are all unparalleled.

—It is unfortunate that all of the telegraphic wires and cables should be given up to copperheads and jockeys. We get full particulars of races and prize fights from England, and of Democratic meetings, speeches, etc., from all over this country, while a few lines concerning the greatest Republican gatherings is all that is vouchsafed us. For instance, when Pittsburgh elected Mayor Blackmore, a full account of the great Democratic victory was sent by associated press reporters all over the country, while the great Republican triumph in Vermont was condensed into a very few lines.

Interview With General Longstreet.

Yesterday a chieftain of the late Rebellion Gen. James Longstreet, arrived in New York. Since the war he accepted the situation and has used his influence to counsel and guide his people and to lead them safely back to an endearing peace. Yesterday evening a reporter of the *Tribune* called upon the General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at a table, a well built man in a suit of black. The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is sandy and grizzled and the cheeks are flushed. The forehead is high and the eyes are grey and soft in expression. The mouth squarely cut denotes decision, and there is that quiet resoluet air about him that reminded one of Gen. Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern S ate. As a portion of the conversation bears directly upon the coming campaign I give in full.

Reporter.—Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States.

Gen. Longstreet.—Asuredly. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon.

Rep.—Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war?

Gen. L.—I cannot say as to that, but I believe *that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble;* but I don't think he will be elected.

Rep.—What do you think of Grant?

Gen. L.—*He is my man.* I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he above meanness. *His silence is grand.*

Rep.—There is one thing I would like to ask. It is in regard to the negro.

Gen. L.(smiling)—I will tell you all I know.

*Rep.*Will he keep his contrates in regard to labor?

Gen. L.—I can relate my own experience My men have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

Rep.—And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench?

Gen L.—In some cases that is bad for instance, where an action involves a account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of businesss. But, if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn, and appreciate the position.

Reb.—About negro supremecy?

Gen L.—Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it, but they are misled by the politicians.

Rep.—In regard to the acts of reconstruction?

Gen. L.—I advise them to accept them, and come into the Union and try to bring about peace and prosperity. I told the people of Alabama, if they would not be guided by the polititions they would come out all right.

Rep.—And you think it will come out all right?

Gen. L. I do, the crops are large. The cotton crop is worth $200,000,000. That is a step toward bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think if nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern poople would rally about him without knowing it; I cannot vote for Seymour, but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

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In addition to the FULL COLLEGE COURSE covered by the Scholarships and Tuition of the Institution, EXTRA CLASSES IN ENGLISH will be commenced with this session for the benefit of the students generally, and especially of those designing to engage in the profession of Teaching.
TERMS—For this course including English Grammar and Composition, Reading and Elocution, Orthography, Mental and Written Arithmetic and Penmanship, with lessons in the Science and Art of Teaching, for the coming session of 16 weeks, $7. This amount includes the contingent fee. Terms of College Studies, (including contingent fee,) for term of $13. Address,
ROBT. AUDLEY BROWNE, Pres't,
New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Pa.
au31:n54

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
The Fall Session of Pennsylvania College will begin on
THURSDAY, the 24th day of September,
And continue thirteen weeks. In addition to a large corps of Professors, the Institution is furnished with extensive Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and Geological Cabinets.
The new Preparatory Building will be ready for occupancy. The rooms in this Department will be furnished. Expenses, exclusive of Books and Stationery, from $68 to $88 per session. Music on piano extra.
For further particulars address
M. VALENTINE, D.D., President, or
REV. C. J. EHREHART, A.M., Principal.
au25:n16.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE,
REV. I. C. PERSHING, D.D., DIRECTOR.
In buildings, faculty, patronage and all the facilities for securing a thorough, solid and ornamental education the leading ladies school in the State, and one of the first in the Union.
Twenty-two able and accomplished Teachers, superb buildings, which have just been repainted, carpeted and improved at a heavy outlay. Thorough course of study. Unsurpassed facilities in all the ornamental branches, especially music.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 2. Applications can be made at any time, either in person or by letter.
au18 M. SIMPSON, Pres, Trustees.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, Delaware Co., Penna.
The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy opens THURSDAY, Sept. 3d.
The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments.
Particular attention given to the morals and personal habits of cadets.
For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Chester, Pa. au1:t83

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
No. 267 Penn Street.
TEACHERS:

Messrs. J. R. NEWELL,	Messrs. H. NEWELL,
I. ALLEN McCRUM,	W. SLOAN, (late of Columbia College,)
W. A. BURCHFIELD,	A. JANSE, (French,)
R. JOHNSON,	— MULLER, (German.)
MISS SPENCER,	

Business will be resumed on TUESDAY, 1st day of September.
Terms as before—$40 per session of five months. No extra charges. Application for admission to either Ladies' or Boys' School will be received at the rooms during the last week in August, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 M. au28:v35

RENSSELAER
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
At Troy, N. Y.
Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Re-opens Sept. 9th. For the new Annual Register, giving full information address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.
au3:tc6

APOLLO INSTITUTE AND SEMINARY, No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh an ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for Girls and Boys, conducted by JAMES M. MACRUM and MARY F. MACRUM. The Fall Session commences MONDAY, September 7th. For course of studies; terms, &c., see Circular, which will be mailed on application. Mr. M. will be at the School Rooms to receive pupils from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. during the week preceding the opening of the session. au22:n99

JUST RECEIVED.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
RUSSELL & ERWIN'S
Celebrated Locks & Builders' Hardware,
ALSO, DRUM'S PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY at
WHITESIDES & DRUM'S,
au25:v7C 79 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NOTICE—TO THE OWNER OR owners of a Log Raft laying at the Allegheny Wharf, 1 Piece of Lumber laying at the foot of H street; also, the Hull of a Steamb at laying at the foot of Pitt street. You are hereby notified to
PAY WHARFAGE
and remove the same
WITHIN TWENTY DAYS,
or they will be sold to pay charges.
ROBERT A. HILL,
au28:v29 Allegheny Wharf Master.

KNABE & CO.'S
AND HAINES BROS. PIANOS,
For sale on monthly and quarterly payments.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
au19 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent.

$20 REWARD—Strayed or Stolen from the subscriber, JOHN SHORT, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville pike, a BROWN HORSE, six years old, one white hind foot. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the horse will receive the above reward. A telegram to Oakdale station will reach me.
JOHN SHORT, Shirland P. O., Pa.
au28:v40d&F

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.
The next regular session will commence on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST,
In EXCELSIOR HALL, Federal street, Allegheny
MR. T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal, will receive pupils at the Hall, on Monday, August 31st, from 9 to 12 o'clock. u22:v47

INDIA RUBBER BELTING AND STEAM PACKING.—A full stock on hand at all times, and of the best quality. Parties wishing to fit up mills or shops where Belting is required, will find our prices as low as can be had in the East, and freight saved.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
je 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 3, 1868.

In our general markets there is nothing really new or important, worthy of special notice. The heavy rain had the effect of restricting out door business somewhat, but it was badly needed in the country, as farmers in this vicinity have been wanting rain for some time to give the newly sown wheat a start. In addition to this, we think it will have the effect of throwing more grain on market, as in some places farmers were apprehensive of a drouth, and as a consequence would not sell.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive pretty freely but the demand seems to keep up to the supply and prices are well sustained, ranging from 35 to 37c, for prime to choice.

EGGS—In fair supply, quiet and unchanged at 18c for fresh packed.

CHEESE—Is unchanged at 14 to 15c for Western Reserve and Hamburg; 16 to 17 for Factory 18 for Goshen and 19 to 20 for Sweitzer.

APPLES—The arrivals continue liberal and with a supply full up the demand, prices are unchanged, ranging from $1,50 to $3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales at $3,50 to $3,75 per bbl, and $1,25 to $1,30 per bushel. Jersey Sweets unchanged at $6,50 to $7 per bbl.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in steady demand $2,25. Timothy Seed is being sold at $3,25 to the trade and $3,50 in a retail way. Clover seed is nominal at $7,50 to $8.

HAY—Is firm but unchanged, with regular sales at from $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

SALT—Is dull and nominally unchanged at $1,75 $1,80 to the trade, and $2 for small lots in store.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in steady demandat 14½c to 14¾c for Shoulders; 16½ to 16¾c for Ribbed, and 18¼c to 18¾ for Clear Sides, and 22 to 22¾ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted at 19¼ to 20c in tierces; and 21 to 21½, in kegs. Mess Pork $30,50 to $31,50.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged at $1,20 for No. 2, and $1,50 for No. 1.

GRAIN—The mills, although well supplied with Wheat, continue to take all that offers at $2,10 to $2,12 for Red, and 3 to 5c higher for White. As noted yesterday, there is more inquiry for Corn, and the market is firmer, and prime Yellow is generally held at $1,15, and mixed at $1,10 to $1,12; there was a sale reported on Wednesday, to a distiller, at $1,15. Oats firm but unchanged; sales on track at 60 to 62c, and in small lots at 64 to 65c. Barley is coming in more freely, but it is mostly consigned to brewers and malsters; prime No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $1.95 to $2, with a sale of prime Ohio reported at the outside figure. Thus far, but very little Barley has been brought in from the country adjoining, and from what we can learn, the crop in this vicinity is not as good as it was last year. Rye is very quiet, and the receipts continue light; we continue to quote at $1,38 to $1,40.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, but there is not much inquiry for shipment, and while the market is quiet, prices are unchanged. Spring Wheat Flour is selling at $10 to $10,25 for new and $10,50 to $10,75 for old. Winter Wheat $11 to $11,25. The "Pearl" and "City Mills" continue to quoute at $11,30, for White Wheat in barrels, and 11 in sacks, and Red Wheat at $10,80 in barrels, and $10,50 in sacks. Rye Flour, $9,50, for old.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTBURGH GAZETTEE, THURSDAY, September 3, 1868.

CRUDE.

The market was more active and somewhat firmer to-day, and the sales reported were unusually large, aggregating 16,000 barrels. Prices, as will be seen, are a shade better, and twelve cents seems to be regarded as the ruling figure for any delivery within the next four months. That the market was better to-day is evident from the fact that the sales were unusually large, and that, too, at an advance, compared with yesterday, and this may be attributed to the improved character of the advices from the east, and the improvement there was, no doubt, produced by an advance at Antwerp, which was quoted today at 49¾, against 48¾, yesterday. The sales reported were as follows: 1,000 bbls, last half September, at 12c; 1,000 October, seller, at 12c; 1,000 November, seller, at 12c; 1,000 October, seller, 12c; 1,000 November, seller, 12c; 2,000 September, seller, 12c; 1,000 October at 12c; 1,000 for November at 12c; 2 000 for September at 12c; 1,000 for October at 12c; 1,000 each for November and December, at 12c; 1,000 for January to July, seller's option, at 10c, and 1,000, same delivery and option, at 10½c.

REFINED.

The market for Refined was also considerably stronger to-day, for the reasons already noted, and prices, compared with yesterday, are a full half cent better. For instance, September, first half, which was quoted at 30½ yesterday, sold at 31c to-day, and September and October, together, have also advanced to about the same extent. We have reported, 500 bbls for first half of September at 31c; 500 each for September and October at 31½c, and 500 each for same months at 32c.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following sale reported: 500 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, last half November, at 30c.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Wormser & M....	600	Lockhart & F.....	1000
McKee, H. & Co.	480	Leech & Wood...	240
Standard Works.	800	Jas. Wilkins.....	320
E. Jageman.....	80	D. M. Edgerton..	320
L. Roess & Bro...	160		
Fisher & Bro.....	400	Total.....	4400

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co., 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 310 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 50 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 109 do do to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 211 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 100 do benzole to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 561 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Warden & Batchelder, 48 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship & Co., 82 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. Co., 206 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 48 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Duncan & Williams, 72 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. M. Long & Co., 142 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Arnold Hurtz, 320 do do to Tack, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 204 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship & Co., 62 do benzole to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., September 3.—Beef Cattle, the receipts amount to 1,153, being the largest number of the season; the demand was good, and the best Cattle sold at $13a16 per cwt., and the poorest at $9. Sheep and Lambs, receipts amounted to 11,357; prices on extra grades is fully sustained, and sales were readily made of common lots at ½c lower, and with a moderate demand sales were made at $3a6.

Havana Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HANANA, Sept. 3.—Sugar firm; No. 12 Ds. at 7⅛a8 reals, per arrobe, for Musovado. Molasses, fair to good refined, at 7¼ a7½ reals per gallon.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 143¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 3, 1865.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money in superannuated supply at 3@4 per cent. on call. Sterling firm at 9@9¼. Gold lower; opening at 144⅝, and closing at 143¾. The decline was caused by a report that the government was selling. Export, $193,000.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firm at an advance. Missouris, 92½; old Tennessees, 65¾@67; new do, 64¾@64¾; old North Carolinas, 72@73; new do, 72@72½; old Virginias, 53½@55. The injunction has been vacated and the suits against the agents of the State of Tennessee have been withdrawn.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments are strong with an advance on new issue and closed barely steady. Coupons of 1881, 114@114½; do. of 1862, 113½ @113¾; do. of 1864, 109¾@109½; do. of 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. new, 108¾@108¾, do. of 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. of 1868, 108⅝@108¾; Ten-Forties, 105@105½.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Railway market opened buoyant with a general advance, the bears covering the contracts to a considerable extent. Erie alone was lower: at the close the market was active and firm.

Judge Barnard to-day issued an order, returnable on the 14th instant, in the case of Bright vs. the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., requiring the complainants to show cause why the recent injunction should not be vacated and receiver be discharged.

5:30 PRICES: Water Power, 15½; Cumberland, 29½; Wells' Express, 26@26¼; American, 42@43; Adams, 49½@49¾; United States, 43¼@44; Merchants, 22¼@ 22½; Quicksilver, 20⅞@22; Pacific Mail, 102@ 102½; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼@34¾; New York Central, 126⅛@127; Erie, 47½ preferred, 69¼@71; Hudson, 134½@140; Reading, 92¼@92¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾@29¾; Wabash, 53¼@53¾; do. preferred, 72; St. Paul, 79¾@90; do. preferred, 86; Michigan Central, 118½@119; Michigan Southern, 85¼@85¾; Illinois Central, 143½ @146; Pittsburgh, 87⅛@87⅝; Toledo, 102½ @103; Rock Island, 102¼@102½; Northwestern, 85@85¼; preferred, 85@85¼; Fort Wayne, 108¾@108⅞; Hartford and Erie, 22@23; St. Joseph, 87; Chicago & Alton, 141 @143; Terre Haute, 40@40½; preferred 63 @67; Ashtabula, 100; Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, 81½.

MINING SHARES

Dull: Smith & Parmlee, 46; Quartz Hill, 90; New York, 95; Copper stocks at Boston Calumet, 45; Franklin, 13; Hecla, 70; Hancock, 3¼; Quincy 20.

SUB-TREASURY MATTERS.

Receipts at Sub-Treasury, $2,041,071; payments, $2,757,937; balance, $8,608,440.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton less active and a shade lower; 950 bales at 30a30½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 17,728 bbls—spring wheat flour steady; winter dull and 10a20c lower; sales 8,300 bbls at $6,80a8,10 for superfine State western, $7,90a 8,90 for extra State, $8a9,80 for western, $9,90a11,75 for white wheat extra, $8,60a11 90 for R. H. O., $9,50a11 for extra St. Louis, $11a14 for good to choice do., closing quiet; California dull and declining; sales 650 sacks at $9,75a12,00. Rye flour quiet; sales at $7a9,25. Cornmeal in fair request; sales 1,300 bbls at $5,25 for western, $5,70 for yellow, $6,20 for white do. Whisky heavy and lower; sales 400 bbls in bond at 65c. Wheat—receipts, 23.846 bushels—spring wheat quiet; winter dull and 2a3c lower; sales 39,000 bush at $2,03½ for No 2 spring, $2,04 new do., $2,11 No. 1 spring, $1,95 Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $2,20 new winter red western, $2,70a2,80 white California. Rye, choice heavy; sales of 2,200 bushels western at $1,55a1,60. Barley nominal. Barley Malt quiet. Corn opened heavy and closed dull and 1c lower; receipts 70,796 bushels; sales of 58,000 bushels at $1,18a1,24 unsound, and $1,24a1,25 sound mixed western, closing at inside prices, $1,24 old in store. Oats a shade better; receipts 2.203 bushels; sales 46,000 bushels at 91½c for western in store, 82½c afloat; 70a 75 new do, 66c new southern. Rice dull. Coffee more active and firm; sales of 7,000 bags on private terms. Sugar moderately active; sales o 450 hhds at 10¼a10⅝c for Cuba, 12¾a13¼c Porto Tico, 14½c Demarara and new crop American. Petroleum firm and in demand at 15a15¼c for crude, and 31½c for refined bonded. Pork quiet and steady; 2,300 bbls at $28,75a 28,99 for mess, closing at $28,75 cash; $28.75 for old do; $23,50a24,12 for prime, and $25,75a26 for prime mess. Beef steady; 160 bbls at $14a 20,50 for new plain mess; and $20,50a24,75 for new extra mess; tierce beef dull at $21 a33 for firime mess; $30a36 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet at 25a31c. Cut Meats are steady 100 pkgs at 13¼a14c for shoulders, and 16a19½c for hams. Middles firm and more active; 500 bxs city, Stafford and short clear, ice cured on private terms; 100 bxs Cumberland cut to arrive at 15c. Lard firm; 110 tcs at 18¼a19¾c for steam, and 19¼a19¾c for kettle rendered; 600 tcs steam seller September on private terms; 250 buyer September at 19¾. Butter quiet at 31a37c for Ohio, and 37a44 for State. Cheese steady at 13a17c.

LATEST—Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged. Flour closed dull and declining for medium and high grades, and very firm for low grades, which are very scarce. Wheat irregular and unsettled; spring is scarce and quite firm, and winter in fair supply and dull with a strong downward tendency. Rye dull and heavy at $1,54a 1,60 for western. Oats closed steady at 81c in store and 82½c afloat for old western, and 70a75c for new western at railroad depot and afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1,18a1,22 for unsound, and $1,23a1,23½ for sound new mixed western. Pork quiet and nominal at $28,75 cash, and $28 regular for mess. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut Meats quiet and steady. Bacon firm at 15c for Cumberland cut. Lard very firm at 19¼a19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady, with a fair demand.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Tobacco more active but unchanged. Cotton; one bale of new, the first of the season, sold at 55c. Hemp sold at $1,30a1,55 for undressed. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine, $6a 6,50; extra, $7,25a7,50; double extra, $8,25a 9,00. Wheat; prices full for the best grades, at $1,85a2,30 for prime to fancy red and $2,25a2,35 for choice to fancy white; spring dull and heavy, at $1,45a1,50 for choice and $1,55 for very choice. Corn steady and unchanged at 90a93c. Oats firmer and higher at 52a57c. Barley in demand at $1,80a1,90 for good Iowa and Missouri and $2,00 for choice Illinois. Rye steady and firm at $1,15. Pork lagued at $29,25; round lots can be bought at $29. Bacon steady and firm, at 13¼a13¾c for shoulders; 17c for clear sides; 19½a20c for sugar cured hams. Lard quiet, at 18¼a18¾c for tierce and 19½a20c for keg. Whisky held at $1,23a 1,25. Receipts—Flour, 2,890 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bush; corn, 7,600 bush; oats, 1,000 bush; rye, 1,900 bush; barley, 700 bush.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, September 3.—Receipts—5,033 bbls flour, 55,598 bush wheat, 16,498 do corn, 18,300 do oats, 5,740 do rye. Shipments—5,481 bbls flour, 14,745 bush wheat, 80,582 bush corn, 1,400 do oats. Flour quiet. Wheat without material change and not active; sales white Wabash at $2,50; white Michigan, $2.04; No. 1 red, $2, and No. 1 spring, $1,75. Corn a shade lower; sales at $1,04 for No. 1; $1,05½ for yellow; No. 1 to seller for last half of September at $1,05¼. Oats ½c better; sales No. 1 at 57a57½, and No. 2 at 55¼c. Rye 1c better; sales No. 1 at $1,30, and No. 2 at $1,25. Freights firm at 9c to Buffalo, 10c to Oswego, and 22c to Ogdensburg.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Flour more active and steady at $8,22a10,25 for spring extra. Wheat quiet and ¼a¾c lower, with sales No. 1 at $1,71a1,72, and No. 2 at $1,61a1,62¼; closing at $1,61¼a1,62 for No. 2; sales since 'Change at $1,61½ for No. 2. Corn in good demand and ¼c lower, with sales No. 1 at 98a98¾c, and No. 2 at 97a97½c; rejected at 95c; closing at 98c for No. 1; there were sales this afternoon at 98¼c for No. 1. Oats active and ½c higher, with sales at 51¾a 52½c; closing with buyers at 52¼c and sellers at 52½c. Rye active and firmer, and ½c higher, with sales No. 1 at $1,24a1,25¾, and No 2 at $1,20¾a1,22; closing at $1,25 for No. 1. Barley active and firm, and 3½ a4c higher; closing at $1,59a1,60 for No. 2. Highwines quiet, with free at $1,30. Provisions quiet. Mess pork at $29,50. Lard firm at 18¼a18½c. Dry Salted Shoulders at 11¾; rough sides at 14c. Freights active and ¼c lower, at 7¾c for oats, 8¼c for corn, and 9½c for wheat to Buffalo. Receipts— 1,960 bbls flour, 28,380 bus wheat, 124,874 bush corn, 145,328 bush oats, 8,946 head hogs. Shipments—12,033 bbls flour, 202,612 bush wheat, 161,700 bush corn, 214,672 bush oats, 3,148 head hogs.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, September 3.—Flour and Wheat are quiet and unchanged. Corn is dull at 96c for Ear. Oats are steady at 55c for No. 1. Rye sells at $1,40. Cotton is dull at 29c for Middling. Tobacco is unchanged. Whisky is dull at 65c, in bond. Provisons are quiet and unchanged; the demand is light but holders are not willing to make any concessions. Bulk sides sold at 14½c, packed. Bacon is in limited order demand at 13⅝a17¼c for shoulders and clear sides. Lard dull at 18½c. Linseed Oil at $1,15 and is dull under the New York news. Groceries are unchanged. Gold, 114a114¼, buying.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, September 3.—Tobacco scarce and firm; lugs, $7,50a9,75; medium leaf, $14; black wrapper, $19,75. Superfine flour, $6,75a7. Wheat, $2a2,05. Oats, 45a 50c. Corn, 90c. Rye, $1,25a1,30. Mess pork, $29,50. Lard, 18½c. Bulk; shoulders, 13¾c; clear sides, 16½c. Bacon; shoulders, 13¾; clear ribbed sides, 13¾c; clear sides, 17½c. Whisky, raw, free, $1,27½a 1,30.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, September 3.—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat active and lower at $1,73½ for No. 1 in store, and $1,63¼ for No. 2. Oats dull and heavy at 53c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 98c for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bbls flour, 83,000 bus wheat, 500 bus oats, 1,000 bus corn. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour, 20,000 bus wheat, 200 bus oats, 1,000 bus corn.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.—Flour dull and weak; northwestern extra family, $10a11,35; Ohio do, 10,50a12,50. Wheat dull and weak; red, $2,35a2,45 for white, $2,55a 2,65. Rye, $1,60a1,68. Corn in fair demand; sales 6,000 bush; mixed. $1,25a1,30; yellow, $1,30. Oats dull. Provisions firmer. Mess pork advanced; sales at $30. Lard 19c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, September 3.—Cotton sold at 28c. Receipts; 2 bales. Exports none. Flour $6a13 per bbl. Wheat none. Corn held at 85a90c in store. Oats at 60c in store. Hay, $20a21. Bran, $20a21 per ton. Corn meal nominal. Lard 19¼a21c. Pork, $30. Bacon shoulders, 13¼c; clear sides, 17¼ a17¾.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, September 3. — 2 cars iron ore, Lloyd & Black; 4 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 4 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 car lime, Pitts Glass Manf Co; 1 car fire brick, Park, Bro & Co; 2 cars sand, 10 cks ashes, Dithridge & Son; 1 car lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 car oil, W J Glenn; 1 do lumber, J Baldinger; 1 do stone, J L L Knox; 1 do brick, A Harrison & Co; 1 do clay, Everson, Preston & Co; 25 hf bbls white fish, Watt & Wilson; 16 bdls spokes, Jas Herdman & Son; 20 sks hair, F W C Feld & Co; 1 pkg tobacco, E Wormser; 153 sks oats, 15 do corn, Jas Graham & Co; 4 bbls apples, Woodworth & Co; 78 sks corn, Brown & Williams; 2 tubs cheese, J Daub; 5 bbls cider, Woodworth & Davidson; 15 bxs cheese, Wm A Kirkpatrick; 1 half chest tea, S P Shriver & Co; 27 bxs cheese, T C Jenkins; 250 water pipes, H H Collins; 2 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 181 sks rye, Wm McKim; 47 sks scraps, E Presser & Co; 1 case dry goods, Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co; 29 bales hay, H M Henderson.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 3.—6 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 5 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 1 car barley, Pier, Dannals & Co; 5 do do, D R Galway; 200 bbls owner; 100 do do, McClure & McKee; 30 bgs timothy seed, G A Martin; 50 bbls flour, E H Myers & Co; 1 car bones, Seward & Campbell; 50 sks middlings, 10 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 40 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 78 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 do do, 43 doz brooms, Arbuckles & Co; 11 bbls apples, Woodworth & Davison; 200 bdls paper, McElroy & Harrison; 200 doz handles, Postley, Nelson & Co; 35 sks bones, F W C Feld; 1 car lumber, W F Richardson; 6 cars old car wheels, Union Iron Mills; 54 sks wool, W Barker Jr & Co; 12 bbls flour, Dillinger & Stevenson; 3 pkgs tobacco, Jas Murphy; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 13 bundles paper, Christy & Benham; 1bl carriage hardware, McWhinney & Co, 13 bbls apples, Graff & Reiter; 3 kgs butter, H Rea Jr; 8 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, 1 bx butter, H Lentz; car millfeed, J B Campbell; 100 green hides, D Chestnut & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, September 3.—1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 275 do, Keil Pitchart; 1 car hay, Hippley & Beckart; 2 cars wheat, R J Kennedy & Bro; 1 car bulk shoulders, no consignee; 4 cars barley, Spencer & M'Kay; 1 car grain, Brown & Williams; 1 car corn, D R Herron; 120 sks rye, 156 sks oats, W J Meek; 100 bbls flour, Jas Gregg; 43 bbls vinegar, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 12 bbls apples, Mead & Metzgar; 7 sks rye, 2 bbls apples, M W Rankin; 7 bbls apples, W H Graff; 7 cases matches, W J Gibson; 1 hhd tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 21 hhd tobacco, Carter, M'Grew & Co; 24 do do, J M Sichel; 3 bags coffee Arbuckles & Co; 2 cars metal, J W Porter & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 118 sks wheat, E P Scott & Co; 87 bundles paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, September 3.—7 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 25 bbls flour, 26 sks feed, A Miller; 25 bbls flour, H W Beforest & Co; 208 bgs barley, M Weil; 27 green hides, 6 calf skins, J Stuckrath; 5 bxs crackers, A Ross; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 2 do barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 100 bbls flour, F Owens; 1 car lumber, Taggart & Wilson; 1 car iron ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 do do, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 178 sks oats, M Steel & Son; 7 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, September 3:—1 car stone, Hendorson & Co; 3 cars do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do metal, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 21 sks rye, 20 do oats, 8 do wheat Scott & Gisal; 1 car lumber, C Reiter; 1 car clay, Star Fire Brick Co; 1 car fire brick, Rees, Graff & Dull; 90 carboys vitroil Montzheimer, Koehler & Co; 5 baskets apples, J W Benson.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, September 2.—2 bbls crackers, Smith, Johnson & Colvin; 2 kegs liquor, Schmidt & Friday; 16 rolls leather, Lappe & Weise; 17 sks oats, Evans, Gilmore & Dallas; 31 kegs nails, T H Oliphant; 60 bbls cement, C Snyder; 1 car tanbark, H & A Friend; 1 do do, Wm Flaccus & Son.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour nominally lower, though not quotably changed. Wheat dull; prime to choice red $2,40a2,60, damp and inferior $1.50a2,00. Corn steady and firm; prime $1,20a1,25, inferior $1,10a 1,15. Oats steady at 65a75. Rye steady at $1,40. Provisions unchanged.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, Septemuer 3.—Fluor market dull and nominal, at $10,50a11 for superfine. Wheat quiet and steady; for white with good demand, at $2,22 for No. 1; No. 2 is in request at $2,12, with sales at $2,13; amber firm at slight decline, buyers offer $2,03 for No. 1.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—Cattle unchanged at 3a5½c gross.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is rising slowly under the influence of the recent rains, and the metal marks indicated twelve inches and rising, and about two feet reported at Brunot. We had considerable rain yesterday, several very heavy showers, and it would not be surprising to see a rise of two or three feet within the next day or two.

—The Cincinnati papers are still agitating the Congressional Excursion, for which they deserve the thanks of the public generally and steamboatmen in particular.

—Capt. Ed. Evans, of the Westmoreland, Capt. C. A. Dravo of the St. Charles, and several other prominent Pittsburgh steamboatmen, were expected to arrive at Cincinnati on Wednesday, to prepare for business. Capt. Evans will probably put the Westmoreland on the docks.

—On Tuesday last, Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover purchased at Cincinnatt, from Capts. Robt. Robinson, Marsh Hays, and others, the Kate Robinson. One report says the price paid was $12,000, another $9,500, and still another, $8,000. She was purchased for Capt. John Williamson and others, of Cincinnati.

—The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Monday, contains the following: Mr. George Haggerty, late pilot of the Luminary, has gone home to Cincinnati in the most cheerful mood of temper. His presence was required there as a party in the division of a valuable property. Mr. Haggerty's numerous friends will be glad of his accession to easy circumstances. He has always been very popular among his acquaintances.

—It is hinted that we are to have another line of boats organized to run between here and St. Louis this fall, with two, and, perhaps, three, to leave here every week. Among the boats named in connection with this line, are the following: Armenia, America, Leonidas, Glendale, Lorena, Silver Cloud No. 2, Maggie Hays, Emma No. 3, Glasgow, Messenger, Camelia, Wauanita, Belle Vernon, New York. "Two many cooks spoil the broth."

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says that the Kate Robinson was sold for $12,000. We take the following, from the same paper: The Argosy. Capt. Vandergrift, was at Gallipolis when the Golden Era passed down, with two barges loaded with railroad iron. It was the intention of Capt. Vandergrift to leave his barges at that place, and return with the boat to Kanawha for a load of salt, and come down on the present rise. Capt. John S. Patterson yesterday, sold his interest (one-quarter) in the steamer Abeona, to Capt. Hiram Vinton, at the rate of $12,000 for the whole boat.

—We clip the following from a New Orleans paper: Our readers will probably remember that when the ill-fated Fashion was burnt, her pilot, Mr. T. A. Montague, (treasure up the name) behaved in a manner truly heroic, refusing to leave his post until the danger should be entirely over, resisting all solicitations to abandon the wheel until the boat had landed, and finally in the discharge of his duty, nobly died. The public admiration of this great sacrifice was freely expressed, but did not, we believe, take any substantial form with regard to the family of Mr. Montague. The bill passed yesterday provides that the State shall pay his widow, $300 annually, as a token of the respect of the people of the State of Louisana to the memory of departed heroism, and as some compensation to Mrs. Montague for the loss of the support given to her by her husband.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—Weather clear and warm. River falling, with 3½ feet of water in the canal.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3—Weather clear and cool.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between JAMES McCUNE and MATTHEW STEWART, under the name and style of

McCUNE & STEWARD,

Has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the Produce and Commission Business will be carried on by JAMES McCUNE and JOHN D. McCUNE, under the name and style of McCUNE & BRO., who will settle the accounts of the late firm.

JAMES McCUNE,
MATTHEW STEWART.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1st, 1868. se2:v58

FOR RENT—LOUISVILLE HOTEL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, for a lease of the Louisville Hotel, in this city, for a term of three years, commencing and possession given on the 1st day of January, 1869. Proposals may be made for the hotel proper, alone, or for the hotel and store rooms attached. The premises can be examined on application to the present occupants, or to either of the undersigned. The right is reserved to decline any or all bids if not satisfactory, and security may be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the lease. Indorse envelope "Proposals for the Louisville Hotel," and address

THOMAS STEELE,
HENRY WHITESTONE,
Ex'rs of the Estate of L. L. Sureve, dec'd.
M. KEAN, part owner.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1868. se2:v55

R. F. DAUBITZ'S
HERB LIQUOR.
DR. FALK & CO., Importers,
760 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

This great HERB LIQUOR has gained wide celebrity in all Europe from its marvellous efficacy in curing all hemorrhoidal complaints and diseases of the stomach. We earnestly invite the attention of the afflicted to this great remedy, and offer gratis the circulars, giving directions for use, together with the certificates of eminent authorities regarding its curative merits.

Sold in all Drug Stores.

au20:v79 DR. FALK & CO., Importers.

NOTICE.
SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7TH,

At the new Rooms, corner Sixth and Wood streets. Evening Class for Gentlemen will commence Oct. 5.

E. K. HAYHURST,
Principal.

au28:v33:F:M:W

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

se2:v67-MWF&F

FOR SALE,
FINE SEED WHEAT,
AT 349 LIBERTY ST.

au29 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

TRANSPARENT GREEN OIL CLOTH, for Window Shades—superior in quality and lower in price than the Eastern manufacture. Another large supply of the different widths just received from factory.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
je4 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

Changing the Names of Streets.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the names of various Streets be changed as follows:

Present Name.	*Changed To.*
Point street	First street.
Duquesne street	Second street.
Marbury street	Third street.
Hay street	Fourth street.
Pitt street	Fifth street.
St. Clair street	Sixth street.
Irwin street	Seventh street.
Hancock street	Eighth street.
Hand street	Ninth street.
Wayne street	Tenth street.
Canal street	Eleventh street.
O'Hara street	Twelfth street.
Walnut street	Thirteenth street.
Factory street	Fourteenth street.
Adams street	Fifteenth street.
Mechanics street	Sixteenth street.
Harrison street	Seventeenth street.
Pine street	Eighteenth street.
Locust street	Nineteenth street.
Carson street	Twentieth street.
Allegheny street	Twenty-first street.
Lumber street	Twenty-second street.
Carroll street	Twenty-third street.
Wilkins street	Twenty-fourth street.
Baldwin street	Twenty-fifth street.
Morris street	Twenty-sixth street.
Rush street	Twenty-seventh street.
Morton street	Twenty-eighth street.
Clymer street	Twenty-ninth street.
Smith street	Thirtieth street.
Taylor street	Thirty-first street.
Wilson street	Thirty-second street.
Boundary street	Thirty-third street.
Johnson street	Thirty-fourth street.
Lawrence street	Thirty-fifth street.
Wainwright street	Thirty-sixth street.
Dravo street	Thirty-seventh street.
Allen street	Thirty-eighth street.
Pike street	Thirty-ninth street.
Covington street	Fortieth street.
Fisk street	Forty-first street.
Borough street	Forty-second street.
Chestnut street	Forty-third street.
Ewalt street	Forty-fourth street.
Bellefontaine street	Forty-fifth street.
St. Mary's avenue	Forty-sixth street.
Church street	Forty-seventh street.
Shoenberger street	Forty-eighth street.
Mill street	Forty-ninth street.
Lothrop street	Fiftieth street.
Jackson street	Fifty-first street.
First street	First avenue.
Second street	Second avenue.
Third street	Third avenue.
Fourth street	Fourth avenue.
Fifth street, Fifth street Extension and Pennsylvania avenue	Fifth avenue.
Sixth street	Sixth avenue.
Seventh street	Seventh avenue.
Butler, (9th ward)	Railroad street.
Beech alley, (3d ward)	Hickory alley.
Cherry alley, (16th ward)	Cherry alley.
Decatur street, (7th ward)	Hazel street.
Fisk street, (7th ward)	Arch street.
Mulberry alley, (Law.)	Blackberry alley.
Plum alley, (3d ward)	Oak alley.
Peach alley, (8th ward)	Quince alley.
Reed street, (Law.)	Mayo street.
Spruce alley, (Law.)	Hemlock alley.
Union alley, (1st ward)	Ash alley.
Union alley, (6th ward)	State alley.
Webster street	Webster avenue.
Washington street, (Law. west end)	Willow street.
Washington street, (Law. east end)	Hatfield street.

Old Pennsylvania avenue, from Try street to Fifth avenue, to be called "Old avenue."

Cherry alley, (Lawrenceville,) to be called Almond alley.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: WILL M. HARTZELL,
se2 Clerk, *pro tem.*, of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

FIXING THE

Places of Holding Elections in the Fifth, Tenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second and Twenty-third Wards, and Appointing Officers to Conduct the same in said Wards, except the Fifth and Tenth.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is h

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Term—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$ 60	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from Agents)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " —and one to Agent.	1.15

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. BARNES,	13.	SAMUEL SNOW,
2.	W. J. POLLOCK,	14.	B. F. WAGONSELLER,
3.	RICHARD WILDEY,	15.	CHAS. H. MILLER,
4.	G. W. HILL,	16.	JOHN STEWART,
5.	WATSON P. MCGILL,	17.	GEORGE W. ELSER,
6.	J. H. BRINGHURST,	18.	A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7.	FRANK C. HEATON,	19.	JAMES SILL,
8.	ISAAC ECKERT,	20.	H. C. JOHNSON,
9.	MORRIS HOOPER,	21.	J. K. EWING,
10.	DAVID M. RANK,	22.	WM. FREW,
11.	WM. DAVIS,	23.	A. W. CRAWFORD,
12.	W. W. KETCHUM,	24.	J. S. BUTAN.

STATE.

Auditor General—J. F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—J. M. CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT.

Congress, 22d Dist.—JAS. S. NEGLEY.
" *23d Dist.*—DARWIN PHELPS.

COUNTY.

State Senate—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE WILSON, M. S. HUMPHREYS,
GEO. F. MORGAN, VINCENT MILLER,
JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR.

District Attorney—A. L. PEARSON.
Ass't District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELY.
Surveyor—H. L. McCULLY.
County Home Director—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBT. J. McGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Campaign Poetry, "Let Us Have Peace," (Original,) Ephemeris, Interview with Gen. Longstreet. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial and River Intelligence. Seventh page: Interesting Letter Concerning Affairs in Tennessee.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 143¾.

THE article on Tennessee affairs, to which we alluded yesterday, appears on an inside page of this morning's GAZETTE.

THE fifty-fifth anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, will be observed with a grand Republican mass meeting at Erie on the 10th inst.

THE appearance of the cattle plague in Portage county, Ohio, on or near the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, is reported. Vigorous measures have been taken to check it.

THE NEWS from Vermont continues to grow better. There is no shrinkage in the returns, which, when fully in, will bring the majority for the Republicans quite up to *thirty thousand!*

THE THANKS of all Republicans of the city are due to the Secretary of War, Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, for his prompt response to a request for artillery at the Vermont celebration last night.

THE VERMONT VICTORY was celebrated last night in an appropriate manner by the Second Ward Grant Club and citizens generally. One hundred guns were fired at midnight on the Monongahela wharf, in honor of the Green Mountain State.

"IF ANY MAN PULLS DOWN THE AMERICAN FLAG SHOOT HIM ON THE SPOT." Such were the orders of a distinguished Democratic official under Mr. BUCHANAN, who loved his country more than his party. The man who made that memorable order was General JOHN A. DIX, who afterwards, when in command at New York, told Gov. SEYMOUR that he had troops enough to manage his "friends" and him too, and who is now the American Minister to France. No one, therefore, need be surprised to learn that General DIX declares now earnestly in favor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH, declaring that "the financial policy of the Democratic party will certainly bring financial ruin upon the country," yields, nevertheless, to his "paramount aversion to the reconstruction" of the South, and, therefore pronounces for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, that is to say, he is willing to swallow BLAIR'S rebellion and PENDLETON'S repudiation together. Henceforth, the Democracy are precluded from holding the Republicans responsible for his financiering. Henceforth, it is possible that the public debt statements and other official expositions from the Treasury will be "cooked up" as electioneering documents for the Democracy. Henceforth, it may be regarded as openly acknowledged, that the whisky and other "rings," which have long been omnipotent in the Executive departments, will continue to run the governmental machinery in the interests of their own perpetuation.

INDEPENDENT VETERANS FOR THE UNION.

A meeting of the Veteran Soldiers of Allegheny county is called, for assemblage on the 10th inst. Gen. A. L. KING, of Baltimore, formerly Adjutant General on HANCOCK'S staff, and Gen. J. F. HARTRANFT will be present. Let every soldier, independent of party, who is in favor of Peace and the Union, attend.

THE BOND QUESTION.

I. THE BONDS.

At the outset of the argument upon which we are about to enter, it is best to obtain full and definite ideas as to how many kinds of United States Bonds there are, when they are redeemable, and what is the amount of each sort.

6's of 81, dated in 1861, and redeemable 20 years from January 1st, and July 1st, of that year. They are called 1881's, being due then. Interest on them is 6 per cent. in Gold, payable January 1st and July 1st. There are three series of the Bonds, to wit:

Issued under Act of Feb. 8, 1861,		$ 18,415,000
Issued under Act of July 17 and August 5, 1861	$ 50,000,000	
In Exchange for 7-30's Act of July 17 and August 5, 1881	139,317,150	
		189,317,150
Issued under Act of March 3, 1863, (and Principal specified in the Act as payable in Coin,)		75,000,000
Total, June 1st, 1868		$282,732,150

Old 5-20's, called *old* because they were the first of these popular Bonds issued, and designated 5-20's from the time they have to run. They bear date May 1st, 1862. Redeemable after May 1st, 1867, payable May 1st, 1882. Interest at 6 per cent. in Gold, payable May and November 1st. The Coupon Bonds of this issue sell higher than the other 5-20's because having been the first to be placed upon the Foreign Market and largely sold abroad, they are always in demand for remittance and investment there.

These Bonds are issued under Act of Feb. 25th, 1862, and amount to	$514,771,600
5-20's of 1864, dated Nov. 1st, 1864, redeemable after Nov. 1st, 1869; payable Nov. 1st, 1884. Interest at 6 per cent. in Gold, due May and Nov. 1st. These Bonds are issued under two acts of Congress, viz:	
March 3d, 1864, (Principal specified in the Act as payable in Coin,)	$ 3,882,500
June 30th, 1864	125,561,300
Total, June 1st, 1868	$129,443,800

5-20's of 1865, Nov. Issue.—These Bonds bear date Nov. 1st, 1865, redeemable after Nov. 1st, 1870, payable Nov. 1st, 1865. Interest 6 per cent. in Gold, due May and Nov. 1st. The Coupon Bonds of this issue beginning to be sought after in the English Market, they bear a higher premium generally than the Bonds of 1864.

They are issued under Act of March 3d, 1865, and amounted June 1st, 1868, to	$197,777,250

5-20's of 1865, July Issue.—These Bonds were issued in exchange for 7,30's converted, and bear date July 1st, 1865, redeemable after July 1st, 1870, payable July 1st, 1885. Interest 6 per cent. in Gold, due January 1st and July 1st.

Authorized by Act of March 3d, 1865. Amount outstanding June 1st, 1868	$334,972,950

5-20's of 1867, issued also in exchange for 7-30's converted, dated July 1st, 1867, redeemable after July 1st, 1872, and payable July 1st, 1887, interest 6 per cent. in Gold. due January 1st and July 1st.

The Act of March 3d, 1865, also authorizes the issue of these Bonds, Which amounted June 1st, 1868, to	$317,421,050

This will be increased, as 7-30's are still being converted into them.

5-20's of 1868.—These bonds are also issued by authority of the Act of March 3d, 1865, in exchange for 7-30's converted; are dated July 1st, 1868, redeemable after July 1st, 1873, and payable July 1st, 1888, interest 6 per cent. in Gold, due January 1st and July 1st. The amount of 5-20's, 1868, cannot be stated until the 7-30's are all sent in; as these not converted according to Treasury statement of June 1st, 1868, were $105,610,650; and as holders have the privilege of choice between '67's and '68's.

10-40 Bonds, bearing this name from the number of years for which they are issued; being redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from March 1st, 1864. Interest at 5 per cent. in Gold, payable on the 500 and 1000 Coupon Bonds, and on all the Registered, March 1st and September 1st; and on the 100's and 50's Coupons, yearly on March 1st.

They are authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1864, and the Principal is specially provided for in Coin. Amount, June 1st, 1868	$194,291,300

U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Sixes.—These are issued by the Government to the Companies chartered by Congress to construct Railroads to and from the Pacific Coast, and on the completion of twenty miles of track at the rate of $16,000, $32,000, $48,000 per mile, according to difficulty of construction. Interest at 6 per cent. in Currency, and payable January and July 1st and 16th.

They are redeemable thirty years from the dates of their issue, and are all Registered, in Bonds of $1000, $5000 and $10,000. Amount June 1st, 1868	$25,902,000

All the Gold Bearing Bonds are issued either Coupon or Registered.

Coupon Bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1000. Registered the same, with $5000 and 10,000.

Any Coupon Bonds will be exchanged by the Government for Registered of the same issue.

II. HOW THE BONDS ARE PAYABLE.

The answer to this inquiry must be sought, First, In the acts of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the bonds; Second, In the acts creating the Legal Tender currency; Third, In the nature and limitations of unconvertible currency; Fourth, In the understanding of the two Houses of Congress on those three points when the aforesaid acts were under consideration; and, Fifth, In the assurances given by the Secretary of the Treasury, and other officers and agents of the Government, while engaged in negotiating sales of the bonds. That we may find the proper answer, let us, at the beginning, carefully scrutinize the acts designated, bearing in mind as we go along that the Bonds and Legal Tenders were both authorized in each of several different enactments.

Feb. 25, 1862.—SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United Statea notes, including $50,000,000 of demand notes previously issued not bearing interest, payable to bearer, * * * receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid. * * And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

SEC. 2. "That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to *fund the Treasury notes* and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, ar registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 5. "That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, and in notes payable on demand, * * and the COIN so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First. To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second. To the purchase or *payment of one per centum of the entire debt* of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862.

The act of July 11, 1862, provides that any legal tenders issued in compliance with it may

"Be paid in coin, instead of being received in exchange for certificates of deposit, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of Treasury may exchange for such notes, on such terms as he shall think most beneficial to the public interest, any bonds of the United States bearing six per centum interest, and and redeemable after five and payable in twenty years, which have been or may be lawfully issued under the provisions of any existing act, and may reissue the notes so received in exchange; may receive and cancel any notes heretofore lawfully issued under any act of Congress, and in lieu thereof issue an equal amount in notes such as are authorized by this act; and may purchase at rates not exceeding that of the current maket, and cost of the purchase not exceeding one-eighth of one per centum, any bonds or certificates of debt of the United States as he may deem advisable."

The joint resolution of June 17, 1863, reads:

"WHEREAS, It is deemed expedient to make immediate provisions for the payment of the army and navy: therefore be it

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of one hundred millions of dollars of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized, in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and the notes so issued shall be part of the amount provided for in any bill now pending for the issue of Treasury notes that may be passed hereafter by this Congress.

The Act of March 3, 1863, provides:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary, not less than ten or more than forty years from date, IN COIN * * *bearing interest to not exceeding six per cent. per annum*, payable on bonds not exceeding $100, annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin, * * * * And all bonds and Treasury notes or United States notes issued under the previsions of this act shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority."

SEC. 2. $400,000,000 Treasury notes authorized, bearing interest, exchangeable for legal tenders, and $140,000,000 of legal tenders authorized to facilitate exchanges.

SEC. 3. "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, if *required by the exigencies of the public service*, for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government to issue, on the credit of the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, including the amount of notes heretofore authorized by the joint resolution approved January 17th, 1863, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require. And in lieu of any of said notes, or any other United States notes, returned to the Treasury and canceled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, such as are authorized by this act. And so much of the act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February 25th, 1862, and of the act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved July 11th, 1862, as restricts the negotion of bonds to market value, is hereby repealed. And the holders of United States notss, issued under and by virtue of said acts, shall present the same for the purpose of *exchanging the same for bonds*, as therein provided, *on or before the first day of July*, 1863, and thereafter the right so to exchange the same shall cease and determine."

JUNE 30, 1864. SEC. 1. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to borrow $400,000,000, "redeemable at the pleasure of the government, after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, made payable at any period not more than forty years from date, * * and bear an annual interest not exceeding six per cent., payable in coin, * * exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States and in lieu of an equal amount of Bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding $200,000,000, in treasury notes, * * * *Provided*, That the total amount of bonds and treasury notes authorized by the first and second sections of this act shall not exceed $400,000,000, in addition to the amounts heretofore issued; *nor shall the total amount of U. S. notes, issued or to be issued*, EVER exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of a temporary loan."

MARCH 3, 1865. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to issue $600,000,000 5.408. "and the principal or interest, or both, may be made payable in coin or in other lawful money, *provided* that the rate of interest * * *when payable in coin, shall not exceed six per cent.*, and when not payable in coin shall not exceed 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum."

APRIL 12, 1866. "That the Act entitled an Act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any Act of Congress, whether bearing interests or not, *in exchange for any description of bonds* authorized by said Act. * * * *Provided* that of the *United States notes* not more than ten millians of dollars *may be retired or cancelled* within six months after the passage of this Act and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month."

We have now recited the laws sufficiently in detail to allow their spirit and scope to be got at. The natural and unavoidable construction of them leads to several conclusions:

1. That the Legal Tender notes were designed ONLY to relieve a dire necessity of the war, and that the idea of using them as an ordinary financial instrumentality *was not expressed or even entertained* because in violation of all sound principles of administration.

2. That these notes were *fundable* up to July 1, 1863, that is, could be exchanged for bonds at the pleasure of the holders of them, and that the Secretary of the Treasury *was authorized to redeem them in specie, at par*, and that these provisions for funding and redeeming were repealed only when the expenses of the war pressed so heavily upon the Treasury as to baffle temporarily the forecast of the wisest statesmanship. April 12, 1866, the funding process, in view of the bettered aspect of the financial situation, was renewed, with the full expectation of rapidly retiring the whole legal tender circulation; and this wise arrangement continued in force until the inflationists raised so violent a clamor as to frighten Congress from following the dictates of its judgment.

3. That it is part of the contracts upon which all the bonds now out were issued that no more than $400,000,000 of Legal Tender notes should *ever* be issued. If it is urged that Congress can repeal this clause, the answer is, that this is not a question of power but of honesty. Congress can repudiate its obligations, just as a swindler can cheat his creditors. For Congress to revoke this pledge because it can, and in defiance of right, would be no better in point of morality than an act of highway robbery. But it has been abundantly settled by the Courts that Legislative bodies can pass no laws impairing the validity of contracts. This principle applies with equal moral force to contracts between governments and its creditors as between individuals, notwithstanding the fact that the government cannot be impleaded before its own tribunals.

4. What the government manifestly intended was to have all the bonds, which were not specifically made payable in currency, mature at periods *so distant* from their date of issue *that specie payments would be resumed before the cancellation of them would become obligatory*. If this expectation shall not be realized the event will contradict conclusions drawn from all past experience.

5. That six per cent. per annum was deemed the equitable rate of interest on bonds payable in gold, and seven and three-tenths was fair on bonds payable in currency. The inference is irresistible that all six per cent. bonds are payable in gold unless the contrary appears on their face.

6. The fact that legal tenders were *fundable* compels the same inference. A bond is a higher form of security than a note; indeed, the highest known to the laws. To allow the lesser secutity to be exchanged for the higher was a privilege and an inducement which it was in the power of the government to hold out; *to demand the substitution of the higher security for the lesser* would be an injury the government has no right to inflict—a condition it could not rightfully enforce without having made it, in plain and unmistakable language, part of the original contract.

7. Legal Tenders are payable in coin. There is nothing on the face of them to indicate that they are not payable on demand. Special qualities were imparted to them in order to keep them in circulation; but as no provision now exists for their payment, they are practicably irredeemable. To compel the holders of the bonds to accept an irredeemable promise, not bearing interest, for a redeemable promise, bearing interest, would be downright swindling. If two men should contract for the sale and purchase of a farm on credit, and to secure payment, bond and mortgage should be duly executed, and the buyer should attack the seller, take from him the bond and mortgage, and thrust into his pocket instead a due bill, he would earn a cell in the penitentiary, and would get it upon the facts being duly proven.

8. At the time the bonds were issued and taken the manifest understanding, on both sides, was that they were payable in coin. Payment in currency was an after-thought, and that, not of the government, which up to this hour has abided by the only just construction of its duty in the premises, but of some of the people; a sharp dodge, to save money by defrauding the public creditors.

Dr. PALEY, in his Moral Philosophy, reiterating the teachings of ethical philosophers in all ages, sets forth as the scope and extent of the obligation incurred by a promise:

"II. *In what sense are promises to be interpreted?*

"Where the terms of a promise admit of more senses than one, the promise is to be performed *in that sense in which the promiser apprehended, at the time, that the promisee received it.*'

"It is not the sense in which the promiser actually intended it that always governs the interpretation of an equivocal promise; because, at that rate, you might excite expectations which you never meant, nor would be obliged, to satisfy. Much less is it the sense in which the promisee actually received the promise; for, according to that rule, you might be drawn into engagements which you never designed to undertake. It *must*, therefore, be the sense (for there is no other remaining) *in which the promiser believed that the promisee accepted his promise.*"

So much is made out from the language of the laws. Going back to the debates in Congress upon the bills authorizing the Legal Tender notes, we find indubitable evidence that those notes were not only intended to be temporary, but that their temporariness was confessed to be the only possible excuse for putting them afloat. Congress understood that as a permanent currency unconvertible paper was not to be tolerated anywhere or by anybody.

Mr. E. G. SPALDING, of New York, who introduced the original bill to authorize legal tender notes, declared that he offered it as "a *war measure*—a MEASURE OF NECESSITY and *not of choice.*"

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, said "The *unusual* exigencies of the country require that we should look for other and deeper sources of revenue than any to which we have been heretofore accustomed."

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, said: "Nothing could induce me to sanction this measure but *uncontrollable necessity.*"

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, said: "Nor need we fear that what we do will be used as a dangerous precedent; but *the circumstances which form our justification* MUST BE DUPLICATED before our action can be taken as an example for others."

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, said: "The bill now before the Committee is necessary to sustain the credit of the country, and *to carry on the war.*"

MR. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said: "This bill *is a measure of necessity*, not of choice."

MR. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said: "I am disposed to waive the question of propriety or expediency, and vote for it *as a necessity.*"

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said: "Assurance should be given the country that it (Legal Tender) was resorted to, not as a policy, but that it was, what it professes to be, A TEMPORARY NECESSITY. It is put on the ground of absolute, OVERWHELMING NECESSITY."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said: "I agree that this measure *can only be justified on the ground of necessity.*"

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said: "It is undoubtedly a hard necessity to which we are driven."

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said: "Your soldiers in the field must be paid and fed. Here, there can be no failure or postponement. A remedy which, at another moment you would reject, is now proposed. Whatever may be the national resources they, are not now within reach, except by summary process. Reluctantly, painfully, I consent that the process should issue."

Other Senators and Representatives can be cited to the same effect; but these are sufficient. Each of those quoted sets forth the only ground on which a paper currency not convertable into actual money at the will of the holders is allowable upon just principles of public policy and equity between man and man. There must be an absolute necessity arising out of the existence of war, which necessity, in its very nature is of short duration. To adopt this policy, in time of peace, and for an indefinite period, cannot be justified. To sanction it through considerations of economy, that is, because it is cheaper not to pay interest than to pay it, or more convenient to let the public faith suffer than to maintain it, is rank dishonesty.

But members of Congress did not stop with these declarations as to the legal tender notes. They went on to declare expressly that the bonds were payable, principal and interest in coin. Take the strong averments of Mr. STEVENS on this head as a specimen of the whole. In the debate on the bill autqorizing these bonds, he said:

"A dollar in a miser's safe, unproductive, is a sore disturbance. Where could he invest it? In United States loans at six per cent., *redeemable in gold at twenty years*—the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired."

Again:

"But widows and orphans are interested, and in tears lest their estates should be badly invested. I pity no one who has his money invested in United States bonds, *payable in gold in twenty years*, with interest semi-annually."

Again:

"Let me restate the various projects. Ours proposes United States notes, secured at the end of twenty years, *to be paid in coin*, and the interest raised by taxation semi-annually—such notes to be money and of uniform value throughout the Union."

Again:

"Here, then, lies your choice. Throw bonds at six or seven per cent. on the market between this and December, enough to raise at least $600,000,000 * * * * * or issue United States notes, not redeemable in coin, but *fundable in specie-paying bonds at twenty years.*"

During the last session of Congress, when the scheme for redeeming the bonds in greenbacks was under discussion, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said:

"Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have shown that, when the original Five-Twenty Bond bill passed the House in 1862, ALL *who referred to the subject stated that the principal of those bonds was payable in gold: that the gentleman from Pennsylvania* [Mr. Stevens] *so stated five distinct times*, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1863 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject, he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committee of Ways and Means that *he never before heard of such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means dreamed of the possibility of paying them in anything but coin.*"

Not a member, Republican or Democrat, ventured to deny this broad and positive declaration, and for the plain reason that it is abundantly sustained by the records.

Three different gentlemen have presided over the Treasury Department, since the bonds in question were issued—two of them Republicans, and the last a Democrat. These are CHASE, FESSENDEN and MCCULLOCH. Each of the Secretaries has unhesitatingly declared that the bonds it is now proposed to pay in currency are honestly payable in gold. Only a few days ago Mr. FESSENDEN, in responding to a welcome from his fellow citizens of Portland, took occasion to affirm that he never had any other conception than that the bonds were payable in gold, and that he so officially authorized all the agents of the Department, in this country and Europe, to declare in negotiating loans. All the agents employed by him, as well as by Mr. CHASE and MCCULLOCH did give the assurance. Mr. MCCULLOCH now states that to adopt the Democratic financial policy, would bring unspeakable ruin upon the country.

It sometimes happens after two men have made a contract for the performance and reception of a particular service, both understanding the terms of the bargain alike, and after the job has been duly executed, that the one who has the money to pay strives to torture the language of the agreement so as to force a meaning that would let him off by paying only a part of the stipulated sum. Everybody acquainted with the facts, comprehends at a glance that his purpose is to cheat the man he owes. If he succeeds in that object, he damages his reputation more than the money fraudulently made is worth. In this situation are all citizens who seek to to cancel the 5-20s with greenbacks.

Just here another consideration demands attention. In interpreting statutes, and applying them to matters in dispute between individuals, Judges always rely upon the text, and not upon contemporaneous exposition. That is because it is indelicate for courts to go back of the laws to find the intention of the law-makers. But when the exposition of a law devolves upon the body that framed it, this rule is not applicable. *Congress is bound*, in honor and equity, *to be true to itself*; to meet the national obligations on the terms and in the spirit in which they were contracted; and to scorn all subtilities of pleading to avoid doing what it plainly or by fair inference engaged to do.

We have now made it appear, from the laws authorizing the bonds, from the law limiting the amount of greenbacks that may *ever* be put in circulation, from the declarations of members as to the nature and continuance of an irredeemable paper currency, and as to the medium in which the bonds were to be paid, from the position steadily maintained by the Treasury Department and by its agents, that the *agreement was that the bonds should be paid in gotd.*

III. ARE GREENBACKS DOLLARS?

In a legal, technical and subordinate sense, they are. That is money which the law makes money to the same extent that what the law makes property, is property. By this latter maxim Mr. CLAY sought to sanctify slavery. Yet every man and woman whose moral consciousness was not sadly corrupted felt that the maxim involved both a falsehood and an absurdity. All the laws which governments could possibly frame could not rightfully convert a human being into a chattel personal. So, all the laws which it is possible to enact cannot transmute paper into dollars, except as an article of merchandise. Read a greenback and stand convinced that it does not profess to be one or more dollars, but only a promise that at some time, not specified, a dollar or dollars shall be paid for its redemption.

We once encountered a man, possessed of a smattering of legal knowledge, but without a particle of honesty, who boasted that he had paid all his numerous debts. Aware that he was not in that line, except by deceit, we interrogated him as to the process he employed, when he naively replied that he had taken up his old notes by giving new ones which he did not mean to pay.

It was stretching the case far enough to make unconvertible paper promises a legal ender in time of war and under direst necessity proceeding therefrom. The war has now been closed for nearly three years. It is full time government and people went earnestly at work retiring the greenbacks, either by funding them, or by redeeming them, according to agreement, in dollars.

IV. HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Upon superficial inspection it may seem a master-piece of financial strategy to pay off these bonds in greenbacks, thus apparently saving large sums which would otherwise have to be appropriated in payment of interest. What seems so plausible is only Dead Sea fruit. It will turn to ashes in the hand that grasps it. Of necessity, it will cost more, in the end, to pay the bonds in currency than to pay them in money. Financial laws are as immutable and inexorable as any other.

Why, as the effect is popularly expressed, did gold go up as the currency was inflated? Because every producer and dealer added a per centage to the price he put upon his goods and wares in consideration of the insecurity of the medium of payment. At last these per centages became so large that gold rose to 2,80. Assuming that part of this premium was exacted not in consequence of the actual condition of affairs, but through fear of what might come, still the penalty inflicted for the introduction of unconvertible paper was enormous. Congress was forced to calm the agitation by a solemn pledge that no more should be issued. To disregard that pledge, and to resume the manufacture of unconvertible paper, would certainly transmute the fears which were universally entertained into absolute realities.

All writers of authority estimate that producers and dealers add from one to two per cent. to prices in *all* transactions in consequence of depreciated currency. At one per cent. this premium is judged to amount to $130,000,000 yearly; at two per cent. to $260,000,000. As the total interest on the public debt is now only $128,000,000, the penalty for sustaining a depreciated currency is manifestly greater than what can be made by avoiding the payment of interest on the whole debt.

Take another view of this point. The population of the United States is estimated at forty millions: an average of $3,50 for each man, woman and child, will pay the interest on the entire national debt. Let a man calculate the difference between what the greenbacks he expends in the course of a year will pay for, and what the same number of actual dollars will purchase, and he will see that he must suffer just in proportion to the inflation of the currency.

The fact that the bonds—in some cases, few or many—were sold for Legal Tenders, which a less amount of gold sufficed to buy, is neutralized by a reference to another fact that the depreciation of the currency represented the rate of INSURANCE the government had to stand to satisfy the risk of ultimate inability to pay which the purchaser naturally feared.

But it not must be forgotten that many of the bonds were marketed by the government while the paper currency was nearly or quite on a par with gold. Let us recall and adopt some forcible words of Mr. R. B. CARNAHAN'S on this point.

"What was given was accepted as full value, and in fact those sold in 1861 and 1862 were purchased with coin or its equivalent. The war actually began in April, 1861. Until February, 1862, the paper currency was at par with gold. From that period until July, 1862, the premium on gold ranged from one to five per cent. From July 1861 to January 1863, the average premium was 29 per cent., but prices had not yet become inflated, and the paper currency was practically the equivalent of coin.

"During these twenty-one months of the war a large portion of the bonds were sold, including the $250,000,000 authorized by the act of the 16th of July, 1861, and the $500,000,000 5-20's of February 25th, 1862. All of these were paid for in gold or its practical equivalent. In 1863 the average premium of gold was 48¼ per cent. and in 1864-102½. Of course the loss in discounts to the government was very great, or

rather the loss of the citizen was great. But the act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, authoring the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds, called the 10-40's, specially provides for their payment in coin. You will observe that the bonds issued when the "greenbacks" were at the lowest figure, are expressly made payable in coin. Does not this show that the United States intended to preclude any doubt as to how and in what currency the bonds should be paid?"

If Congress, in violation of its solemn engagement not to augment the volume of greenbacks, should proceed to cancel *all* the bonds with currency, the inflation would be enormous. Let us be definite. There are now in circulation:

U. S. Notes	$356,021,673.00
Fractional Currency	31,867,818.37
Bank Notes	299,103,996.00
Total	$686,992,887.37

This is the aggregate of unconvertible currency now in use, enhancing prices. The public debt bearing interest was officially stated August 1, 1868, as follows:

Bearing Coin Interest	$2,088,371,800.00
Bearing Currency Interest	116,814,900.00
Matured Debt	18,099,175.44
Total	$2,223,285,865.44

From which deduct,

Gold in Treasury	$ 83,409,917.93
Bank Notes	299,103,996.00
Total	$382,513,913.93
Leaving	$1,840,771,951.51

By which sum the currency would be *increased*. This would augment the volume of unconvertible paper money three-fold. If this inflation should send up prices ratably to the inflation already experienced, the percentages added to cost would amount each year to more than the entire national debt. But there is a point beyond which inflation will not be endured, but end in utter collapse. It is probable that under such an inflation as has been described, the currency would be as worthless as that of the Confederacy during the last year of the war, and would be sold by the bushel as waste paper.

V. EFFECT UPON WORKINGMEN.

Labor is the last commodity to be augmented in price by currency inflation, and never rises in consequence of inflation proportionately to other things. Rent, food, clothing, furniture—all articles entering into the consumption of individuals or families—have gone up during the existing supremacy of irredeemable promises in greater ratio than wages in all the departments of productive industry. It always has been so.

Upon what ground, then, of pure reason or actual experience can it be assumed that an immense fresh inflation will evolve different results? Such an assumption is wholly destitute of foundation. What has been, will be.

VI. EFFECT UPON THE BANKS.

As the National Banks are bottomed upon the bonds, the withdrawal and cancellation of them would necessarily wind up those institutions. In some respects the existing banking system possesses excellences superior to those of any other system heretofore devised. The breaking up of this system would exert a disastrous influence upon business arrangements throughout the country, compelling the substitution of new channels and instrumentalities, and involving direst risks and uncertainties.

We are aware it is urged that the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes would create no financial disturbance; and this might prove true provided the proposed increase of legal tenders should be limited to the amount requisite to that end. But such a limitation is incompatible with the cancellation of the bonds with greenbacks. That contemplates the extinction of the banks for all purposes whatever, and an increase of unconvertible paper beyond precedent.

But there is another aspect of the case, which must be considered. These banks are largely creditors of the government, at practically a low rate of interest. They hold of

Six per cent. bonds	$ 250,000,000
Five per cent. bonds	90,000,000
Legal tenders	150,000,000
Total	$490,000,000
On these they receive interest, on six per cents	$ 15,000,000
On five per cents	4,500,000
Total	$19,500,000
They pay in taxes to the Federal Government	$ 8,069,938
State Government	7,949,451
Total	$16,019,389
Leaving	$3,480,611

which the Government pays for a loan of $490,000,000—a little less than three-fourths of one per cent. It would cost nearly as much to print the amount of greenbacks necessary to cancel the bonds held by the banks.

VII. RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

When, under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances specie payments have been suspended by the government, the banks, and the people, the prime duty of each and all is to get out of that abnormal and unsound condition at the earliest practicable moment. Considerations of economy or convenience cannot justify the refusal or omission to pay debts plainly contracted; nor can the substitution of one form of promise of payment for another—much less the substitution of a lower form of promise for a higher one—be regarded as actual payment. For a government and people to sit supinely down, acquiescing in a suspension of payment, or using what activity they have in organizing irredeemability into a permanent system, is in violation of the dictates of common honesty as well as of old-timed Democracy.

Specie payments could easily have been resumed two years ago, and been maintained. The condition of the country conspired with true statesmanship and mercantile probity, to render a return to specie easy of accomplishment and beneficial in results to all classes and interests. If the case has since been made worse, and gold has advanced, it is mainly owing to the violence and persistency with which a new and unbounded deluge of irredeemable promises to pay has been advocated.

It is stated above that of legal tender notes there are $380,000,000. So many of these have been or will be destroyed that it is safe to estimate roughly the sum to be redeemed at $350,000,000. Of gold there is in the country $393,433,412; $50,000,000 in circulation in California and other gold producing States; $83,409,917 in the National Treasury; and the residue either hoarded or held as merchandise. There are also considerable amounts of silver coin; more than enough to take the place of the fractional currency. If, therefore, the government currency should be funded, specie would naturally flow into the channels of circulation, making the nominal amount the same, and greatly improving the character of bank notes, by causing them to be convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holders.

If the banks should be constrained to curtail their circulation, that would happen in obedience to financial laws which are as immutable as the laws regulating any other department of sublunary affairs.

In order to apprehend the question of the resumption of specie payments in its true light, it is needful to bear in mind that a strong probability that the government would resolve to pay the bonds in greenbacks would cause large amounts of them to be returned from Europe, where one-third of them are held, to be sold at such rates as they would bring. The proceeds would be exported in coin, taking at least half that is now held by our people, and indefinitely postponing resumption. The business men of this country will be slow to invoke an evil of this character.

AUGUST 15, 1868, Mr. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States, published a letter in response to a gentleman of Boston who had demanded the payment of a greenback in gold, according to the natural and legal import of its terms. This letter is official, and demonstrates that the Treasury is fully prepared on its own part to return to specie payments, thus settling at once and forever the whole controversy as to what the bonds are payable in, provided only that Congress will repeal the laws now existing forbidding the funding or cancellation of the greenbacks. But he hesitates to advise such repeal because he fears many of the National banks are managed by incompetent persons, This excuse is inadmissible. Not a few of the banks have never done a legitimate business, and the sooner such are wound up the better. Men who understand the business are ready to take up what capital they vacate. This difficulty has to be met, at some point, and may as well be confronted and overcome now as at a distant period.

VIII. WHY RESUMPTION IS RESISTED.

When the process of inflation began, and so long as it continued, traders of all grades found it pleasant and apparently profitable to do business on a rising market. It did not require much forethought or skill to seem to get rich when goods could be steadily sold to-day at an advance on the cost of yesterday. The trick consisted in so investing these seeming gains that when the inflation should subside there would be no shrinkage in the value of assets on hand. A hard problem that, which many have attempted to solve, and but few succeeded in doing.

But the unprecedented gains, so far as they were real, were made at the expense of large sections of the community. Those who lived on fixed incomes were sorely pressed; while those who wrought for wages were deeply perplexed how to make the weekly pay defray the increased and increasing cost of living. Those who had made moderate savings, and investing in bond and mortgage, had retired from business, found half their means swept away. This cannot last for ever. A law of compensation runs through all business transactions. By this law trade gravitates to the solid ground of specie. Compute how far it was from 100 up to 280, and you may be sure it is just as far down from 280 to 100. Nor is there any way of getting down but by selling on a falling market. As well might it have been thought practicable to construct a railway from the top of the Alleghenies at Gallitzen to the Ohio at Pittsburgh, without a grade, as to come down from 280 to 100 without loss. The thing cannot be done, and business men may as well apprehend the fact first as last. Two years of valuable time have been lost already, while business men stood by the stream shivering and fearing to plunge in. Why waste ten years or even one year more?

To laboring men, of all grades, a prompt return to specie payments would be of incalculable advantage. The prices of all commodities they require would then bear a definite and natural proportion to the dollar received as wages; many of the differences now existing between Capital and Labor, and which chafe and irritate both, would be satisfactorily adjusted; and an era of stability and certainty would be entered upon by all.

IX. DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO SPECIE.

A time was when the Democratic leaders declared vehemently for specie as the ordinary circulating medium. They were suspicious and intolerant of paper even when convertible into money upon demand. For many years here in Pennsylvania they refused to incorporate new banks or to extend the charters of the old ones. "Hard money" was their demand. They depicted in glowing terms the advent of an age when each laboring man should should carry a silken purse, through the interstices of which "golden mint drops" should glisten. "Bank rags," or "paper promises to pay," they poured ineffable scorn upon. Now, they are become the champions not only of "paper money," but of such money upon a basis of absolute unconvertibility into coin. Their scheme implies that specie for a long but indefinite period shall not be used as money, but as an article of merchandise to liquidate balances in foreign commerce.

Be sure, they talk about one currency for bond-holders and all other people; but why insist that this one currency shall be irredeemable paper? Why not demand gold, or paper convertible into gold, at the pleasure of the holders? This is the Republican scheme; gold for the bond-holder; gold for the bill-holder; gold for the capitalist, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, the laborer, the lawyer, the doctor, and the priest; for all equally; irredeemable paper for none.

X. WHO ARE THE BOND-HOLDERS.

The Democratic journals and orators almost uniformly write and speak of bond-holders as opulent and exacting capitalists, whom it would be a sort of wild and rough equity to deprive of a part of their demand. The fact is that aside from the National Banks, much the larger part of the bonds held in this country are in the hands of persons of moderate means or in trust for the use of such. There are four millions of individual bond-holders among our citizens; there are no such number of capitalists. Men of small means have generally invested their scanty savings in the bonds; executors and administrators hold them in trust for widows and orphans; savings institutions hold them in trust for their depositors. In these ways the larger part held in the United States, outside the National Banks, have been absorbed. Capitalists can do better with their money than to draw six per cent. interest upon it; and hence are not bond-holders to a large extent.

MR. JAY COOKE, who had charge of the sales of bonds, says:

"Out of 3,000,000, subscribers to our various public loans, over nine-tenths are of the class called *the people*. The West took $32,000,000 of the $830,000,000 7-30 loans, and, I doubt not, holds a large portion of it now, and this is as large a proportion as could be expected from a new and enterprising region where money commands higher rates than at the seaboard. Ohio alone took over $90,000,000, and Illinois over $70,000,000. The West was also a large taker of the 5-20 and other loans. I can substatiate these facts, for I have taken the trouble to analyze each day's subscriptions with the above result."

The bonds held in Europe are owned by substantially the same classes as here. Capitalists can ordinarily do better with their moneys than to loan at such rates of interest as governments are willing to pay.

The Government of the United States has uniformly and properly held that it would not respond in damages to foreign creditors of any one of the States, or of corporations created by State or Federal authority. It cannot avoid responding to representations from foreign governments if it shall, on its own account, attempt to defraud their citizens. Nor will foreign governments, either separately or in combination, hesitate to demand reparation from any palpable wrong inflicted upon bond-holders whose rights they are bound to protect.

CONCLUSION.

We have implicit faith in the American people. Whatever unscrupulous politicians may propose, hoping by appeals to cupidity, or passion, or prejudice, to gain sinister advantages, a large majority of the voters will remain unmoved and uncomplying. Not awed by what European governments might do in the event of partial or complete repudiation, but actuated by a genuine sense of honor—impelled by a profound sense of justice—they will insist that the government fulfill its engagements, without equivocation or subtlety of interpretation, in the terms and spirit in which they were contracted—that is, that the bonds and the greenbacks shall alike be paid in gold.

POLITICAL.

☞REPUBLICAN MEETING,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4th,

In the Borough of Temperanceville,

JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., and others will address the meeting. By order of
se4:v67 COM. ON SPEAKERS & MEETINGS.

☞REPUBLICAN MEETING,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4th,

IN BROWNSTOWN, corner of Carson and McClurg streets.

A. M. BROWN and JOHN H. KERR, Esqs., will address the meeting. By order of
se4:v65 COM. ON SPEAKERS & MEETINGS.

☞REPUBLICAN MEETING,

On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 4th,

IN THE 5TH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

(Late Borough of Manchester,) at Hamilton's Drug Store. Gen. WM. BLAKELY, H. H. McCORMICK and J. E. McKELVEY, Esqs., will address the meeting. By order of
se4:v66 COM. ON SPEAKERS & MEETINGS.

☞A MEETING OF THE THIRD AND FIFTH WARDS, PITTSBURGH,

GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB

Will be held at the old Third Ward School House, On THIS (Friday,) EVENING, Sept. 4th.

Major A. M. BROWN and others will address the meeting. se4:v78

☞GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB,

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Will Meet THIS (Friday,) EVENING,

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

A full attendance is requested.

se4:v73 W. B. HUNTER, Secretary.

☞ATTENTION,

ALLEGHENY COUNTY TANNERS' CLUB!

The members of the above Club will meet

This Evening, Sept. 4th,

promptly at 7 o'clock, for parade. CAPS, CAPES, and TORCHES are ready at headquarters.

Every member is earnestly requested to be present and turn out on this, the first parade in uniform.

By order,
se4 JOSEPH BROWN, Marshal.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, for general housework, is wanted at No. 50 LIBERTY STREET. References required. Apply at above number.

WANTED—MOULD MAKERS.—The undersigned wishes to employ two first class Mould Makers. Those that understand making all kinds of Glass Moulds. None others need apply. Further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, in person or by mail. W. G. RICKER, corner Millan Platt streets, Rochester, New York.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—A few good Men, to sell and introduce the "WONDER OF THE WORLD." Pay sure and permanent. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—MEN—To sell the HOLLOW DASH ATMOSPHERE CHURN, the best selling article out. J. C. TILTON.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN—To act as General Agent for the "WONDER OF THE WORLD." J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ ST. CLAIR ST.

WANTED—LODGER—For a large front room, neatly furnished and well ventilated, situated on Union Avenue, Allegheny, two squares from street cars. Address BOX M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS have been removed to No.* 179 *SMITHFIELD STREET, where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in the city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for ARMY RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Send stamp for illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON.** 179 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

☞JOHN N. PURVIANCE,

Register in Bankruptcy for 23d District.

Office, 116 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

☞ Office hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞PROF. CARPENTER'S

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 75 THIRD STREET, is now open for the reception of pupils. Class days and hours—For Ladies, Masters and Misses, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given. Circulars can be had at the Music Stores and at the Academy.

☞ Hall to let to Select Parties. se4:v79

☞SÆNGERFEST.

PROMENADE CONCERT,

AT KEYSTONE RINK,

THIS EVENING, at 8 O'Clock.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST,

1. Concert Overture ..... Proch.
2. On the Open Sea ..... Mohring.

By the District Sængerbund.

3. Miner's March ..... C. Faust.
4. Champagne Gallop ..... Lumbey.

PART SECOND.

5. Oh Forest, with thy odorous breeze. Mendelsohn.
6. Esculapius Polka ..... Toerge.
7. Emancipation March ..... Toerge.
8. Cuckoo and Cricket Polka ..... Bach.
9. Pot Pourri—Martha ..... Flotow.

☞ Dancing will commence after the Concert is over.

☞ Admission, ONE DOLLAR, for Gentleman and Lady. se4:v64

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

TEXT BOOKS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

TEXT BOOKS

Used in the various SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES of the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity.

PUPILS, TEACHERS and DEALERS supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SCHOOL STATIONERY & REQUISITES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

KAY & COMPANY,

65 Wood Street, Lafayette Building.

se4:v61

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Tobacco, Cigars & Whiskey.

ISAAC STERN,

No. 162 Federal Street, above the Market.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Respectfully announces to his friends that he is now offering his stock, consisting of the

FINEST CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

And the PUREST LIQUORS,

At prices LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

☞ Remember the place.

No. 162 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
se4:v70-tuths

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. CASH CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED SECURITIES EXCEEDING $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

Insurance against Fire effected on Houses and Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Steamboats, &c. Policies issued payable in gold or currency. ☞ United States Branch Office, 40 PINE STREET, New York.

All losses of the United States Branch will be adjusted in New York.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Agent,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 67 FOURTH STREET.

MR. McLAUGHLIN is also Agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. se4:v72

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Custom House, Pittsburgh Pa., on the 9TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

FIVE BBLS. DISTILLED SPIRITS

Containing two hundred and twenty-five gallons. Signed under control of Walter & Hebbert.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Sept. 3, 1868. se4:v70

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. B. NORRIS, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 14th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his office No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. G. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
se4:v-F

GEORGE BEAVEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CREAM CANDIES AND TAFFIES,

And dealer in all kinds of FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, &c., &c.

se4 112 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—THE TWO NEW BUILDINGS on Ross street and Fifth avenue, to be ready for occupation by October 1st. Each building contains a store room, good cellar and 4 rooms for dwelling. Large show windows, gas and water. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
se4 85 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE—Gentle and in good condition, will be sold low. Apply at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Sandusky street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞MEETING OF SOLDIERS.

To all Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

COMRADES: At an informal gathering of a few soldiers, not politicians or partizans, the question was raised as to how soldiers would probably vote in the approaching election. Those assembled, though in times past divided in political sentiment, proved unanimous in support of Gen. GRANT. It was determined to issue an Address to our comrades, calling a meeting of all who desire the election of Gen. GRANT, with a view to concert of action. This conclusion was arrived at without consultation with any politician or political Executive Committee, and uninfluenced by suggestions from such parties.

When Treason dared to attempt the overthrow of our Government, and the disruption of the Union, we waited not to consult our former political parties or their leaders, or to see on which side our party might range itself, but we all—Democrats, Republicans and Bell-Everett men—sprang promptly to arms to save our common country from its foes. And now that the excitement of conflict is passed, the clash of arms hushed, our muskets and accoutrements laid aside, amid the comforts and quiet of home we look back on our patriotic course with pride, mingled only with tears over the memory of our fallen comrades; not one feeling of self reproach mars the retrospect, although we recollect that among our companions in arms were many who had been our political opponents, and among our foes were some whom we had revered and followed as political guides and oracles.

At the close of the war, some who had gone away Democrats returned Republicans, but not a few came home with the expectation of again acting and voting with the once glorious Democratic party—hoping and believing that it had seen and repented its errors. Some of us have, indeed, since our return, supported nominees of the Democratic party.

But now that another general election impends, it is our duty again to choose sides—not as partizans, but as patriots. A true Union soldier can never become a mere party man.

Realizing this, the undersigned address this Call to their fellow soldiers, not in behalf of a political party or its nominees, but in behalf of the Peace and Prosperity of our Nation, which are again threatened. Had the Democratic party spurned the dictation of Wade Hampton and his co-traitors, and offered us a loyal, honest, Union platform, with Hancock or some other candidate having a good war record, some of the undersigned would not have joined in issuing this call. But with such a platform and ticket, championed by Wade Hampton, Forrest, Semmes, Cobb, Toombs, Wise and other like traitors, we cannot hesitate as to our course. To say that the threats of these known enemies of the Union mean nothing is worse than folly; they proved themselves terribly in earnest before, and we have every reason to believe that they are equally so now.

Regarding this contest as a renewal of that we helped to decide in the field, we have once more laid aside all party feeling and have re-enlisted under the noble soldier who led us to victory after others had failed. Gen. GRANT is not and cannot become a party man—he is a true, earnest, faithful friend of the Union. The Republican party cannot claim him; though the nominee of that party, he is, in fact, the candidate of the true Union men of the Nation, just as Horatio Seymour is the candidate of the Southern traitors, Hampton, Forrest, Semmes & Co., though nominally the Democratic candidate.

We invite all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the county, who, though ever ready to fight for the Union, yet prefer peace to war, to meet us at CITY HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 10th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the expediency of organizing an Independent Veteran Corps. If deemed expedient, we propose to organize, not a Republican Club, but a Veteran Union Phalanx, to support GRANT, COLFAX AND PEACE.

Come out in your might, and show the rebels who threaten our country that the soldiers of the Union in Allegheny county are not to be intimidated or inveigled from duty.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

Norman M. Smith, Bt. Lt. Col. 19th Pa. Cav., Shadyside.
Jas. C. Hazlett, Bt. Capt. Bat'y C., Ind. Lt. Art., Shadyside.
John G. Finley, 5th Regt. Ex. Brig., 28 Boyle street, 4th ward, Allg'y.
W. W. Briggs, 13th Regt., Pittsb. 4th ward.
J. T. Cunningham, 139th Reg't., Pittsb., 19th ward.
John S. Schroeder, 70th N. Y., Pittsb., 6th ward.
John M. Linahan, Capt. 63d N. Y. Vols., Pittsb.
A. McC. Mackey, 11th Pa. Vols., Pittsb.
W. R. Stokes Knapp's Pa. Bat., Pittsb.
John N. Zeigler, 5th Pa. Heavy Art., 7th ward, Pittsb.
John C. Shaler, Jr., Hampton's Bat., Pittb.
J. S. Palmer, Capt. Co. C, 155th P. V., Pittsb.
W. Chamberlain, 1st Minn., 8th ward, Pittsb.
Thos. Armstrong, 139th P. V., 4th ward, Allg'y.
Wm. F. Auill, Co. K., 171st O. V. I., Bast Liberty
Pennsylvania.
A. F. Dalzell, Co. K., 12th P. V., Shadyside.
G. Myers, Co. C., 155th P. V., Patton tp.
Geo. B. Gray, 62d P. V., 7th ward, Pittsb.
Sam. Dickey, 136th P. V., 18th ward, Pittsb.
G. C. Patterson, Co. C., 155th P. V., Plum tp.
Will. B. Palmer, 70th N. Y., Pittsb.
L. A. Jackson, 13th O. Inf., Allg'y.
J. J. Lawson, Maj. 77th P. V. I., East Liberty.
S. W. McDade, 62d P. V., East Liberty.
J. H. Brown, 11th P. R. V. C., East Liberty.
Henry Richard, 136th P. V., East Liberty.
John Cholocker, 136th P. V., East Liberty.
Aug. R. Lemme, 1st Ex. Shadyside.
J. K. Bliken, 49th P. V., Ellis.
Geo. M. Petty, 15th P. V. C., 2d ward, Pitts.
B. F. Weyman, Bat. F. Ind. Pa., 2d ward, Pitts.
Chas. M. Gormly, Bat. F. Ind. Pa. 2d ward. Pitts.
Wm. R. Neeper, 57th P. V. V., Pitts.
B. F. Butterfield, 63d P. V., Erie, Pa.
August Hirth, 103d P. V., Virgin alley.
John H. Morris, 1st N. J. Cav., Spring st., 19th ward.
Adelbert Ganter, 82d P. V., Virgin alley.
Wm. Howe, 28th U. S. I., 124 Wood street.
Wm. H. Howell, 103d P. I., 147 Liberty st., Allg'y.
W. F. Kelley, 44th P. I., 45 Fifth street.
Jas. M. Ganker, 44th P. I., Panavan House, Allg'y.
Peter Krempel, 13th P. V., 66 Robinson st., Allg'y.
Aug. Steinmeyer, Bat. H, Pa. Art., 129 smithfield street.
Robt. Q. Whitten, 61st P. V., 19th ward.
Chas. C. Small, 101st P. V., 20th ward.
A. J. Mitchell, 77th P. V. V., 21st ward.
J. K. Vanhorn, 136th P. V., 18th ward.
R. M. McLaran, 2d P. V., 21st ward.
Wm. P. Price, 77th P. V. V. I. 19th ward, East Liberty.
J. N. Layman, 11th P. R., 21st ward, E. Liberty.
J. D. McAtay, 8th P. R., 21st ward, East Liberty.
F. W. Hall, 188th P. V.
I. J. McKinley, U. S. N., East Liberty.
A. A. Gettys, 188th P. V., East Liberty.
J. P. Gladston, 70th N. Y. V., East Liberty.
C. S. Haven, 20th P. V., Swissvale, P. R. R.
T. M. McKeen, Bat. H., 23, Penn street.
H. J. Grogan, 15th P. C., 31 Fifth street.
M. V. L. Murray, 166th O. I., 31 Fifth street.
T. E. Wilson, 62d P. V., 21 Fifth street.
W. H. Green, U. S. N., 21st ward.
J. R. Wilson, Bat. H. Ind. P. Art., 98 Grant st.
S. B. Beach, Bat. H. Ind. P. Art., Boyd's Hill, 8th ward.
D. M. Howe, 4th O. V. I., Union Depot Hotel.
D. Samson, 81st N. Y. V., cor. Smithfield and 7th.
Henry P. Ashe, 19th O. V., 44 Grant street.
George Cromley, Knapp's Bat. Wilkins township.
Lee S. Smith, 101st P. V., 58 Market street.
Charles W. Wilson, 19th P. V., 234 Bedford ave.
Wm. Wachenfield, 74th P. V., Gist street.
Charles R. Henry, 62d P. V., 43 Fulton street.
Samuel J. Paisley, 13th P. Cav., 12th ward.
Joseph Anderson, 5th P. Heavy Art., 21st ward.
John J. Mitchell, 125d and 183d P. V., E. Liberty.
J. K. Bean, 194th P. V., East Liberty.
P. D. Perchment, 8th N. O. Cav., East Liberty.
J. G. McConnell, Bat. K, P. Art., East Liberty.
James W. Ballentine, 9th P. R., Temperanceville.
Jno. A. Fairman, Knapp's Pa., Battery, corner of Seventh and Smithfield.
W. F. Hood, Hampton's P. Bat., 89 Fifth street.
Jas. Barclay, 112th H. V., 21st ward, East Liberty.
J. M. Montgomery, 107th P. V., Wilkinsburg.
J. W. Crawford, 61st P. V., Ou. er Depot, P. R. R.
C. C. Cockrill, 9th P. R., Cav., 21st ward.
H. Graham, U. S. Navy
R. Y. Thompson, Co. D 71st P. V. 16th ward.
Tod Teece, Co. F. 126th P. V., 1st ward.
Jac. Wallace, Co. F 78th P. V.
Henry Atkinson, Knapp's Battery, 11th ward.
Henry G. Creighton, Knapp's Battery, 7th ward.
Edward Hadfield, 123d P. V., 1st ward Allegheny.
C. Chamboy, 215th P. V., 16th ward.
M. L. Teaff, 103d P. V., 12th ward.
Jno. J. Sample, Co. A 9th P. R. C., 12th ward.
W. T. Fasson, Capt. 149th B. V., 4th ward All'y.
Wm. Wilson, 61st P. V., 1st ward Pittsburgh.
Alf. T. Clark, Jr., 8th P. R. C., 4th ward Pittsb.
J. S. Laughlin, 70th N. Y., 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
D. M. Easton, 1st Maryland Cav., 7th ward, Pbg.
Crosby Gray, 136th Pa. Vols., 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
James G. Fleming, 136th Pa. Vols., 22d ward Pbg.
S. L. McHenry, Capt. U. S. Vols., 5th ward, Aly.
W. S. Jones, Capt. 64th Mo., 21st ward, Pittsb'gh.
Jos. Fricker, 8th Pa. R. S. C., 2d ward, Pittsb'gh.
John Burke, 70th N. Y., 3d ward, Pittsb.
B. Galbraith, 4th P. Cav., 3d ward, Pittsb.
Peter Galbraith, 5th P. Cav., 3d ward, Pittsb.
David Dunseath, Jr., 15th P. Cav., 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Will McLain, Co. I, 102d P. V., 7th ward, Pittsb.
H. B. Trusbee, Co. I, 102d P. V., 7th ward, Pittsb.
J. A. Campbell, 193d P. V. 3d ward, Allegheny.
Wm. A. Scandrett, 9th P. R. C., 5th ward, Pittsb.
A. S. Gillespie, 9th P. R. C., 2d ward, Pittsb.
J. C. Hill, 6th U. S. C., 19th ward, Pittsb.
H. R. McClellan, U. S. C., 19th ward, Pittsb.
Ed. S. Wright, 62d P. V., 6th ward, Allegheny.
C. F. Maratta, 112th P., 7th ward, Allegheny.
Henry Slanna, 63d P. V., Pitt township.
John Denny, 123d, East Deer.
Jos. C. Negley, 6th Art., 19th ward, Pittsb.
W. R. Johnston, 149th P. V., 5th ward, Allegheny.
A. C. Montgomery, 136th P. V., 12th ward.
J. H. Montgomery, 193d P. V., 12th ward.
Jas. L. Jordon, 85th P. V., Versailles tp.
H. R. McClellan, 123d R. R., 10th ward, Pittsb.
Wm. H. McCleary, 123d R. R., 9th ward, Pittsb.
A. G. Buchanan, 139th R. R., 9th ward, Pittsb.
G. F. Morgan, 136th P. V.
G. F. Morgan, Hampton's Bat., Pittsb.
J. B. Mechtland, Hampton's Bat., Pittsb.
L. Haley Williams, private, Hampton's Bat., Pittsburgh
Geo. W. Little, private, Hampton's Bat., Pittsb.
H. H. Huber, 1st Pa., 21st ward Pittsburgh.
M. Conrad, 7th Pa. Cav., 21st ward Pittsburgh.
John Hiller, 30 a., 2 st ward Pittsburgh.
Frank Vanhorder, 155th regt., 21st ward, Pitts.
Theodore Bagaley, 63d Regt., 2d ward, Pitts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. M. Thompson, 14th Pa. Res., 1st ward, All'y.
G. W. Stoops, 14th Pa., Cav., Indiana county.
S. Irwin, Hampton's Bat., 1st ward, Allegheny.
S. F. Hunsecker, Knapp's Bat., 4th ward, All'y.
W. Whitehead, 107th N. Y. V., 4th ward, All'y.
W. H. Hutchinson, 58 Martin st., 1st ward, All'y.
G. H. Robinson, 5th P. A. H. A., 3d ward, All'y.
John Quigg, 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Ch. Wilbert, 83d Pa. Vols.
Wm. Quigg, 9th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Jos. Anderson, 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Thomas Shannon, 63d Pa. Vols.
Jacob Heisel, 5th Pa. Artillery.
James Whitfield, 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Frank Miller, 5th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. D. B. Ferguson, 5th Pa. Artillery.
Will. M. Hartzell, Lieut. Co. F., 5th Pa. Artillery.
I. B. Copeland, 6th Pa. Heavy Artillery.
Robt. L. Orr, 15th Pa. Cav., Allegheny City.
E. W. McGinnis, 70th N. Y., Pittsburgh, T. P. S.
Lt. F. A. Flanegin, 5th Pa. H. Art., 8th ward.
R. Hohmann, 74th Pa. Vols., 1st ward, Allegheny.
J. A. Conner, 75th Pa. Vols., Scott township.
W. A. Yeager, P. C., 1st ward, Allegheny.
G. W. Silvers, 8th P. R. V. C., 2d ward, Pittsb'gh.
J. F. Hunter, 155th P. V., 2d ward, Pittsb'gh.
D. C. De Zouche, 5th Excelsior, 5th ward, All'y.
W. M. Dalgleish, 140th P. V., 8th ward, Pittsb'h.
A. S. Pettit, Bat. F, 2nd Lt. Art., Pittsburgh.
J. H. Hoffer, Co. H., 28th P. V., Pittsburgh.
W. B. Evans, Co. F, 212th P. V., Pittsburgh.
R. Dalgleish, 4th U. S. Art., 15th ward.
W. C. Brown, Knapp's P. Bat., 2d ward, Pittsb'h.
R. S. Lewis, 12th P. R., 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
W. H. McDowell, 193d P. V. R., 8th ward.
O. Whitinger, 123d P. V., 16th ward.
C. D. Banks, 190th P. V., Birmingham.
T. A. Rowley, Brig. Gen. Vols., Pittsburgh.
J. Browne, 102d and 58th P. V., Pittsburgh.
A. M. Cameron, 123d P. V., Allegheny.
J. W. Culver, Wis. Inf. Vols., Pittsburgh.
J. B. Zeigler, 5th P. H. Art., Pittsburgh.
T. F. Shepard, 49th Pa., Pittsburgh.
H. Howard, 9th P. R. C., Pittsburgh.
T. H. Hunter, 9th P. R. V. C., 6th ward.
J. Collard, 9th P. R. V. C.
Wm. Reed, 102d A. V., 7th ward.
G. W. Murphy, C. L. V., 2d ward.
W. W. Briggs, 13th Regt., Pittsb. 4th ward.
J. T. Cunningham, 139th Regt., Pittsb., 19th ward.
John S. Schroeder, 70th N. Y., Pittsb., 6th ward.
John M. Linahan, Capt. 63d N. Y. Vols., Pittsb.
A. McC. Mackey, 11th Pa. Vols., Pittsb.
W. R. Stokes Knapp's Pa. Bat., Pittsb.
John N. Zeigler, 5th Pa, Heavy Art., 7th ward, Pittsb.
John C. Shaler, Jr., Hampton's Bat., Pittb.
J. S. Palmer, Capt. Co. C, 155th P. V., Pittsb.
W. Chamberlain, 1st Minn., 8th ward, Pittsb.
Thos. Armstrong, 139th P. V., 4th ward, All'y.
Wm. F. Auill, Co. K., 171st O. V. I., Bast Liberty Pennsylvania.
A. F. Dalzell, Co. K., 12th P. V., Shadyside.
G. Myers, Co. C., 155th P. V., Patton tp.
Geo. B. Gray, 62d P. V., 7th ward, Pittsb.
Sam. Dickey, 136th P. V., 18th ward, Pittsb.
G. C. Patterson, Co. C., 155th P. V., Plum tp.
Will. B. Palmer, 70th N. Y., Pittsb.
L. A. Jackson, 13th O. Inf., All'y.
J. J. Lawson, Maj. 77th P. V. I., East Liberty.
S. W. McDade, 62d P. V., East Liberty.
J. H. Brown, 11th P. R. V. C., East Liberty.
Henry Richard, 136th P. V., East Liberty.
John Cholocker, 136th P. V., East Liberty.
Aug. R. Lemme, 1st Ex. Shadyside.
J. K. Bliken, 49th P. V., Ellis.
Geo. M. Petty, 15th P. V. C., 2d ward, Pitts.
B. F. Weyman, Bat. F.

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JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron,

WROUGHT IRON,

Iron Welded Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c.

ALSO,

OIL WELL TUBING.

Office, 98 Water and 132 First Streets.

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EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House, PITTSBURGH.
ap24:d6

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

ANDERSON & WOODS,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,)

Manufacturers of every description of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Railroad Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc.; Oil Drill Steel.
Office and Works—Corner FIRST AND ROSS STS., Pittsburgh, Pa
jy28:d9

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:

WM. METCALF, GEO. W. BARR, REUBEN MILLER, CHAS. PARKIN.

SPECIAL PARTNER—S. M. KIER.

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MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
fe14:d48

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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42 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK,

Are prepared, as Sole Agents in the United States for the Prussian Mining and Iron Co., of Duisburg, Westphalia, to contract or sell in quantities to suit purchasers, (delivered in either New York or Philadelphia) the celebrated

V. H. SPIEGELEISEN

Used so extensively for the manufacturing of

BESSEMER STEEL.

This Iron is free from Sulphur and Phosphorus, and contains a heavy percentage of Manganese. The bove are also ready to contract for, or sell to arrive,

STEEL RAILS

Manufactured by

G. ARNDT & CO.,

f Dortmund, for which latter firm they also have the Sole Agency in the United States.

Full particulars, samples, prices or chemical analysis will be promptly forwarded on application.
au13:u20

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PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS.

ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,

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Keystone Standard, Patent Platform and Counter

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches.

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au5:t64 PITTSBURGH.

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LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

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PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools.
Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
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ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

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THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.

Boilers, Oil Tanks.

Sheet Iron Work.

Railroad Castings.

Rolling Mill Castings.

Engine Castings.

Machine Castings.

General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED

no9:n69

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, (NINTH WARD,)

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WM. SMITH,

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
fe16:t10

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LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.
All Job Work promptly attended to.

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ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
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Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.
jal1:r52

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills,)

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Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. Charges reasonable.

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BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,

SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,

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ap26:y6

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Build to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my14:q5

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R.
no9:h2

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

Dealer in all Kinds of Lumber.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE:

500,000 feet Dry Pine Boards;
30,000 feet Dry Oak, 1 and 2 inch;
20,000 feet Dry Ash, 2, 2½ and 3 inch;
200,000 feet Hemlock;
1,000,000 No. 1 18-inch Shingles, sawed;
100,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, sawed;
100,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, s aved;
2,000 Locust Posts, 7, 8 and 12 feet;
300 Cedar Posts.

Also, Fire Brick, Tile and Clay, in large or small quantities.
YARDS No. 86 PREBLE STREET, formerly Manchester, and 157 REBECCA STREET, opposite the Gas Works, Allegheny City.
jy29:t73

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT—EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY—T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT—EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison, John Melion, Geo. W. Dithridge, L. F. Duncan, E. D. Dithridge, M. L. Malone, S. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER and LUMBER STREETS, Ninth Ward.
OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street.
ja20:j98

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description: dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

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IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
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WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.
Repairing done on the shortest notice.
ja5:c21

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

JARED M. BRUSH.....EDMUND D. BRUSH.

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks.

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WARING AND KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,

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PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL' BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin streets.

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H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

FURNITURE.

118. PRACTICAL 118.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LEMON & WEISE,

NO. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Constantly on hand every variety of PARLOR and CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
Those in want of anything in our line are cordially invited to call before purchasing.
Work guaranteed.
mh21:n14 LEMON & WEISE.

PAINTERS.

WILL. S. TAYLOR,

PAINTER,

No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

Thankful for the former very liberal patronage bestowed upon me, I assure my friends and the public generally that, in the future as in the past, I shall endeavor diligently to merit a continuance of the same, and will be always at the shop from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M.
my21:q14

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NO. 35 BANK BLOCK.

Capital.....$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable,

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

Particular attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President.

ALLEN KRAMER, Vice President.

J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

M. HEMMINGS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.

Accounts of Depositors with the KRAMER & RAHM BANKING HOUSE have been tranferred to this Bank.
au26:v11 J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.

FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

No. 169 Wood Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND GOLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

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SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier,

KEYSTONE BANK,

No. 293 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, (authorized,) : : : : $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. J. Lynch, John Murdoch, Jr., William Espy, Samuel Barckley, Wm. H. Hamilton, Henry Bockstoce, Geo. T. Van Doren.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

TRANSACTED

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

H. J. LYNCH, President.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

☞STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.

President—HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Th. Wightman, R. H. Hartley, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Geo. W. Hallman, Edward Gregg, E. P. Jones, Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe.

Secretary & Treas'r—S. F. VON BONNHORST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on time deposits. Deposits made on or before August 15th will bear interest from that date. Interest computed on 1st November and 1st May.
jy31:t76

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON.....President.
JOS. H. HILL.....Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. Patterson, Wm. H. Brown, Chas. Lockhart, Allen Kirkpatrick, W. S. Haven, George W. Cass, James McCandless, Wm. Douglas, Wm. Reed.

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.
ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

COVERNMENT BOND$.

Sight Drafts on London.
my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.
ja30:a1

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.
Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President—THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL, JOS. DILWORTH, J. J. GILLESPIE, A. M. MARSHALL, JOS. ALBREE.

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe, Wm. Caldwell, Willis Dalzell, D. W. C. Bidwell, E. M. Fulton, Joseph Dilworth, Rev. David Kerr, Henry Lambert, A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets.

GOVERNMENT AND PACIFIC R. R. BONDS,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

Bought on the most favorable terms. Sells LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS available in any part of Europe.
DEPOSITS received subject to check, or INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ **Interest Allowed on Deposits.**

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 3, 1868.

—A novel failure has come to light in New York. A German doing a large business in woolens never kept any books, and notified his creditors he had failed, offering 75 cents on the dollar. One of the creditors offered to take the business and pay the other creditors in full, which offer was accepted, and the buyer, it is said, will make $75,000 or $100,000 by the operation.

—The Hartford Life Stock Insurance Compan, which during the past twenty-two months has sustained losses amounting to $410,000, has been suspended. The capital of the Companp is $150,000, of which $100,000 has been deposited with the treasurer of Connecticut, and $50,000 was kept by the Company for working capital. The $100,000 in the treasurer's hands will be used by the Company for paying losses and unearned premiums.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 144¼; United States Sixes, 1881's, 114; 5-20's, 1862, 113¼; 5-20's, 1864, 109¾; 5-20's, 1865, 111¾; 10-40's, 105; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 108¾; 5-20's, January and July, '67 108¾; '68, 108¾; June 7-30's, par less ¼; July 7-30's, do ¼; August 119; Sept., 119; Oct. 118¼; Union Pacific Railroad, 102; Central, 103.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

The cattle market continues dull, but prices have been without change for the week past. There are no extra heavy cattle offering, and good medium commanded little better prices. The general run of cattle are light stockers which are not in much demand, and prices of such are nominal. The sales since Wednesday last foot up over 1,000 head, at prices averaging from $3,00@7,12 per hundred. Since Monday last the sales were 680, as will be seen from the following reported sales:

J C Gaines sold 24 head, weighing 18,350, to H Errisman, at 4,18.

G Forbs sold 20 head, weighing 16,425, to P Flemens, at 3,25.

Hedges & Taylor sold 19 head, weighing 14,075, to Yohn, at 5,50.

Hedges & Taylor sold 16 head, weighing 11,850, to B Hershy, at 3,90.

J A Thomps n sold 7 head, weighing 6,975, to J McArdle, at 5,00.

J A Thompron sold 2 head, weighing 1,900, to J McArdle, at 4,75.

J A Thomson sold 9 head, weighing 7,625, to J McArdle, at 4,25.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 44 head, weighing 52,715, to P Klemens, at 7,12.

Holmer, L & Co. sold 1 head, weighing 1,010, to P Klemens, at 5,00.

Holmes, L & Co sold 23 head, weighing 19,700, to J Aull, at 3,50.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 21 head, weighing 17,800, to Stoffer & Myers, at 5,00.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 25 head, weighing 17,100, to R Grush, at 4,25.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 3 head, weighing 2,200, to Grush, at 3,50.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 20 head, weighing 16,175, to J McArdle, at 4,50.

Holmes, L & Co. sold 21 head, weighing 19,000, to J McArdle, at 3,00.

Hotchkiss sold 21 head, weighing 16,650, to J McCall, at 3,00.

Yohn sold 15 head, weighing 11,350, to J Aull & Co., at 5,75.

Orr & Williams sold 19 head, weighing 18,075, to J Aull & Co., at 4,50.

Dolan & T sold 6 head, weighing 6,675, to P Klemens & Co., at 5,50.

Dolan & T sold 6 head, weighing 6,375, to P Klemens & Co., at 5,00.

Dolan & T sold 36 head, weighing 39,775, to J Aull & Co., at 6,50.

Motherwell sold 16 head, weighing 19,625, to B Klemens & Co., at 6,50.

T Whitselby to Challant, 18 head weighing 19,700, at 6,75.

Smith & Blue to J Roth 40 head, weighing 45,725, at 6,62.

Smith & Blue to J Herron 1, weighing 725, at 3,00.

A Crawford to J McArdle, 20 head weighing 18,250, at 5,87.

Hudson to J Aull, 1, weighing 1,300.

T H Thayer to H Yohn, 36 head, weighing 39,000, at 6,50.

W Scott to J Evans, 21 head, weighing 18,400 at 5,35.

A Crawford to Keperling, 22 head, weighing 19,175 at 5,35.

J Aull to M Hilderbrand, 3 head, weighing 2,300, at 3,25.

Brainhard to J Aull & Co, 3 head, weighing 2,900, at 3,25.

Brainhard to J Aull & Co, 18 head, weighing 15,550, at 5,12.

G Clark to Duffy & Co, 22 head, weighing 26,575, at 4,20.

G Clark to Duffy & Co, 2 head, weighing 1,950, at 3,00.

J Kelley to P Klemens & Co, 17 head, weighing 19,000, at 75,00 per head.

S McClain to H Diller, 20 head, weighing 18,175, at 5,50.

Smith & Blue to B Booth, 16 head, weighing 14,225, at 5,20.

Smith & Blue to B Booth, 1, weighing 1,000, at 5,00.

L Shamburg to R Mayn, 16 head, weighing 16,400.

Orr & Williams to Hilderbrand, 19 head, weighing 14,000, at 3,75.

H I's & Lafferty to J McArdle, 10 head, weighing 8,275.

SHEEP.

The supply exceeded the demand, especially for medium and stockers, which classes were dull and nominal in price. Good mutton sheep met with ready sale at $4,25a4,60 per hundred. Ewes are also in demand for the Jersey flats for breeding purposes. The sales reported since Monday last were 6,025 head, at from $2,80a4 per hundred.

We are reported the following sales:

James Kinney to Wm Gallagher, 197 head, weighing 15,750, at 3,25.

Kelley & Cockins to Wm Gallagher, 196 head, weighing 15,600, at 3,12.

M Galbreth to Wm Gallagher, 106 head, weighing 9,690, at 3,25.

Jas Hawkins to Wm Gallagher, 110 head, weighing 8,140, at 3,20.

P Leeper to S F Pancoast, 21 head, weighing 1,900, at 3,25.

John Johnson to S F Pancoast, 101 head, weighing 9,060, at 3,50.

J Shanker to C Pearce, 192 head, weighing 15,775, at ——

J Robison to C Pearce, 220 head, weighing 18,300, at 4,00.

D Holser to C Pearce, 46 head, weighing 3,725, at ——

Smith & Blue to C Pearce, 138 head, weighing 8,490, at 2,90.

L Holmes & Co to C Pearce, 91 head, weighing 7,225, at 3,00.

A N Quick to John C. Loyd 101 head, weighing 8,5,25 at 3,46.

F Little to John C Loyd 92 head, weighing 8,150, at 3,30.

Hedges & Taylor to John C Loyd 93 head, weighing 7,840, at 3,12.

Orr & Williams to John C Loyd 123 head, weighing 8,200, at 3,50.

John McKee to John C Loyd 57 head, weighing 4,800, at 3,62.

John McKee to John C Loyd 217 head, at 1,50 per head.

W Weston to John C Loyd 87 head, at 1,62 per head.

W Weston to John C Loyd 106 head, on private terms.

Hedges & Taylor to H Downing 93 head, weighing 7,775, at 3,00

C C Brenard to A Dreneker 204 head, 15,950, at 2,87.

G W Minesinger to A Draneker 302 head, weighing 25,350. at 3,00.

H Walters to A Draneker 221 head, weighing 17,460, at 3,00.

James Houser to A Draneker 125 head, weighing 9,050, at 3,00.

Myers & Needy to James Batten 435 head, weighing 35,150, at 3,45.

Wm C Campbell to D O Keller 131 head, weighing 10,150, at 3,40.

A Hartley to J E Patten 204 head, weighing 17,175, at 3,45.

Hedges & Taylor to A Deatrich 159 head, weighing 13,040, at 3,00.

Hedges & Taylor to A Deatrich 197 head, weighing 16,900, at 3,50.

Hedges & Taylor to A Deatrich 185 head, weighing 15,615, at 3,50.

Hedges & Taylor to A Deatrich 151 head, weighing 12,200, at 3,500.

Holmes, L & Co. to A Deatrich 96 head, weighing 8,325, at 3,50.

M Sinsenbaugh to A Deatrich 133 head, weighing 10,425 at 2,50.

M Young to Wm Deatrich 205 head, weighing 16,325, at 3,50.

C S Zimmerman to H Deatrich 208 head, weighing 15,140 at 2,80.

B T Norris to G Pratt 193 head, weighing 15,610, at 3,25.

A P Moore to G Pratt 193 head, weighing 15'310, at 3,25.

A S Gieger to H Hippler 187 head, weighing 15,200, at 3,85.

J Cramblei to S Eby 118 head, weighing 9,640, at ——

M. Johnson to Aull & Myers 222 head, weighing 17,850, at 2,70.

HOGS.

There is a good demand for choice, smooth hogs, averaging from 200 to 225 lbs., but the receipts of this class were very light and in small lots, making it very difficult for buyers to select out such lots as as they might have orders for. The greatest portion of the offerings are "grassers," for which there is no Eastern demand, and in fact, they are not wanted anywhere. The sales since Monday last were 1,508 head, at from $8,75 to 11,00 per hundred. The following sales are reported:

Geo. Forbes to Crouse E & Co., 13 head, weighing 2,700, at 10,00.

Hedges & T to Crouse E & Co., 54 head, weighing 10,490, at 9,70.

J Leyda to Crouse F & Co., 62 head, weighing 9,375, at 9,00.

John M'Kee to Crouse E & Co., 85 head, weighing 14,910, at 9,50.

Orr & Williams to Crouse E & Co., 64 head, weighing 11,000, at 10,25.

J Winnings to S W Allerton 71 head, weighing 12,375, at 9,12.

Orr & Williams to S W Allerton 77 head, weighing 11,290, at 9,12.

B Westheaffer to Singer & Ihmsen 49 head, weighing 0,525, at ——

D Holser to Singer & Ihmsen 27 head, weighing 5,510, at 9,95.

Messenger G & Co. to Singer & Ihmsen, 107 head, weighing 22,750, at 11,00.

E W Tabor to Singer & Ihmsen 104 head, weighing 22,200, at 11,20.

W M Tildon to Singer & Ihmsen 94 head, weighing 23,010, at 11,30.

Holmes L & Co. to Singer & Ihmsen 28 head, weighing 4,540, at 10,20.

Holmes & Co. to Singer & Ihmsen 64 head, weighing 9,925, at 9,70.

C Hudson to Singer & Ihmsen 11 head, weighing 2,245, at 10,00.

W Blackwood to Singer & Ihmsen 38 head, weighing 6,850, at 9,65.

C Zimmerman to Singer & Ihmsen 4 head, weighing 910, at 9,87.

Messenger & Co. to Gilchrist & Co. 12 head, weighing 2,900, at 11,00

Wm Coulter to Wesley Hedges 43 head, weighing 6,490, at 9,50.

P Leeper to Wesley Hedges 10 head, weighing 2,150, at 10,35.

Holmes L & Co. to Wesley Hedges 10 head, weighing 1,725, at 8,75.

W C Campbell to Wesley Hedges 9 head, weighing 1,600, at 9,50.

F Weston to Wesley Hedges 19 head, weighing 3,075, at 9,50.

John McHugh to Wesley Hedges 70 head, weighing 11,360, at 9,15.

Smith & Blue to Wesley Hedges 9 head, weighing 1,600, at ——

Smith & Blue to Wesley Hedges 11 head, weighing 2,050, at 9,75.

Holmes L & Co. to Wesley Hedges 6 head, weighing 1,250, at 8,75.

S B Aikens to Wesley Hedges 42 head, weighing 6,400, at ——

A N Quick to Orr & Williams 64 head, weighing 14,000, at 16,12.

—— to Orr & Williams 111 head, weighing 17,750, at 9,50.

A E Steel to C M Keys 16 head, weighing 3,000, at 9,75.

Orr & Williams to C M Keys 124 head, weighing 19,825, at 9,75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 3.—Dry Goods more generally firm for all classes of goods, particularly woolen and worsted fabrics and knit goods. The calico market is becoming more settled, and prices become better established; 13c for American Conestoga, Gloucester and Oriental; 13½c for Pacific Hamilton, Richmond Mundells and Merrimack D; and 14 for Cocheco, Atlantic A. Heavy brown sheetings in steady request at 17; Pacific 16½; Carroll A, 16½; Appleton 17; Saranac E, 18. One jobbing house is selling Atlantic H, sheetings at 16½, less off ten days, which is a remarkably low price. Colored Cotton generally firm, owing partly to high price of Indigo. Bleached muslins in good request, especially for best makes, and prices rule firm. Domestic woolens, in good styles and colors, are in active request and at good prices, while medium grades have to be held at low rates in order to secure ready sale.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Cattle are in good demand and firm at $6,25a6,95 for fair to good steers, and $7,50 for extra choice shipping. Hogs dull, and declined at 10a15 for best, and 15a25 for common grades; sales at $8a8,50 for common, 9a9,50 for fair to medium, and 9,75a10,40 for good to choice.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The *Chronicle*, of Friday evening last, contains a lengthy letter from Nashville, signed "W. L.," in which the writer, who claims to be a "reliable gentleman," formerly a citizen of Pittsburgh, gives a doleful account of the many grievances which, as it would appear, his oppressed white brethren of Tennessee are compelled to endure at the hands of their cruel (?) black fellow-citizens. As I have but recently returned from a three years' residence in Tennessee and North Alabama, of which one year was spent at Nashville, I claim to be somewhat familiar with the general situation in that section; and, although at a less momentous political crisis, I should feel disinclined to raise a question as to the veracity of "W. L.," I may here say that I have seldom seen a column and a half of a respectable journal prostituted to so base a use as the publication of this miserable batch of slanderous fabrication from the "reliable gentleman" at Nashville. It will be noticed that "W. L." advertises himself as a convert from a Radical to a rebel Democrat, and that he gives us plainly to understand that he wishes now to be regarded as a Northern man with Southern principles; i. e., a willing tool in the hands of the "chivalric master race" of the South. But let us look at the pretended facts contained in the communication.

When "W. L." says "the entire political power" in Tennessee is in the hands of the negroes, he simply does not tell the truth. He either has not read the franchise law, or has made misstatements purposely. By reference to the law as it now stands upon the statute books, it will be seen that, in addtion to the 55,000 *white men of Tennessee, who are originally Union men, and who voted against the ordinance of secession*, several large classes of rebels are allowed to vote; so that of the 150,000 white men who voted in that State before the war, not more than 30,000 are now (temporarily) disfranchised, and they the most malignant and bitter rebels to be found in the whole South. Take, for example, the municipal election at Memphis, the chief city of the State, last fall. If all the political power is in the hands of the negroes will "W. L." please inform us how the white Democrats in that city managed last fall to elect their candidate for Mayor, the negroes voting, almost to a man the Republican ticket, in that election? Then the Democrats of Tennessee were making a square, stand-up-fight, without calling to their aid bands of Ku-Klux cutthroats, as they are doing this fall, and the result in Memphis was that they won by reason of numerical superiority.

The Chronicle correspondent takes the Tennessee legislature in hand and "analyses" it very severely. Still, notwithstanding the searching chemical process to which he has subjected that body, I have great hopes that it will be able to gather together its constituent parts and go on about as usual. The legislature of Tennessee is made up of as able and patriotic men as can be found in any State in the Union. More earnest and wiser statesmen than Hon. W. D. Senter, Colonel Bouson, and General W. J. Smith, who come respectively from East, Middle and West Tennessee, are no often found in our legislative councils. That the members of that body, are to any extent poverty-stricken political aspirants, is not true. Though many have lost heavily by their fidelity to the Union during the war, still I am personally acquainted with several who are worth from one hundred to three hundred thousand dollars, and many of the others I know to be men in comfortable circumstances.

From "W. L."s" letter, we see that he has proven himself an apt pupil in the school of slaveholding chivalry, and he gives us fair evidence of the fact in the way in which he pitches into "the nigger;" for already has he learned that it is safest to attack those whom he believes unable to make any resistance, and who are not likely, in turn, to pull his nose or punch his head. To strike a man when he is down is regarded as unfair, but to strike a man whom another has knocked down, is justly considered the very acme of cowardice; and this is exactly what our reliable Pittsburgher has done. But, unfortunately for "W. L.," this time he has missed his reckoning, for there are men, both black and white, in this city as well as in Nashville, who know fuly that in the base slanders which he writes against a long oppressed and deeply injured people, he either knows not whereof he speaks or that he has wilfully and deliberately lied. I proceed to give facts.

First, in regard to Commissioners and taxation. Space will not permit me here to speak at length concerning the financial policy of Tennessee. Doubtless the people of that impoverished State feel the heavy taxation which is imperatively necessary to repair the damages within their borders, caused by the traitors who plunged the State into rebellion, but that the tax commissioners are generally ignorant and irresponsible men, is far from being true. The writer in question especially refers to Davidson county, (of which Nashville is the capital,) and informs us that one of the commissioners for that county is a "black man," and a "very ignorant one too." Now, I am personally acquainted with the man referred to, have known him for years, and I here take the liberty of giving his name and standing in Nashville, and for the truthfulness of my statement I will refer to the rebel General Cheatham, Gov. Brownlow, any of the Zollicoffer family, or to any leading rebel or Union man in Nashville. Mr. James H. Sumner, the "black commissioner," is the son of Wm Sumner, (also black,) who has lived in Nashville for forty years, and pays taxes on seventy-five thousand dollars worth of property; he owns a large livery stable and several fine dwelling houses in Nashville, besides one or two farms in an adjoining county. The son, James, is one of the most intelligent young men in that city, and has studied at Wilberforce University, Ohio, and also at Oberlin College. For clerical ability and general qualifications for the office he holds, I doubt much whether his superior could be found in Nashville. I am quite sure that "W. L." knows little or nothing about the "black Commissioner," or he would never have dared to say that about him, which every old citizen of Nashville knows to be utterly false. Either Jas. H. Sumner or his father could to-day give a check for twenty-thousand dollars, and as I have had business dealings with them, I know whereof I speak. Yet such men are termed by "W. L." "irresponsible and depraved niggers."

Now in regard to Ku-Klux-Klans terrorism and lawlessness. The "reliable gentleman" has not given us any more accurate information upon these than upon other topics. For any man to say that there is no such organization in the South as the Ku-Klux-Klan, is simply to write himself down as a fool or a falsifier; and that, too, when members of that organization have deserted it and published its constitution and by-laws and divulged some of the most important secrets; when their masked horsemen have paraded at midnight through the streets of nearly every village in Middle and West Tennessee, and when the uniform and systematic manner in which they commit their nocturnal depredations upon unoffending persons, has driven hundreds of Union men from the State, or to the larger cities for protection. Let me here give a few instances which I know to be true.

Mr. J. B. Dunlap, of Shelbyville, but a short time ago, was dragged from his bed at midnight, tied upon a horse, taken into the woods and beaten so badly that I have since learned that he died from his wounds. His offense was teaching a freedmen's school. I am personally acquainted with Mr. D., and I can say that a more quiet, modest, and inoffensive man could scarcely be found.

Gen. W. J. Smith, a prominent Union citizen of Memphis, and member of the Tennessee Legislature, has, within a month, been twice mobbed at Brownsville, Tenn., whither he had gone on private business, and barely escaped with his life.

T. J. White, a promising young colored man of Columbia, Tenn., who was educated at the North, and has been engaged in teaching at the above place, has been driven away from his home no less than three times inside of two months, by midnight prowlers who openly avowed themselves members of the Ku-Klux-Klan.

Just across the Tennessee line, in Lauderdale county, Alabama, an acquaintance of mine, Munroe Cain by name, two weeks ago was called to his door at midnight, and upon opening it was completely riddled with bullets by a band of the same ruffians. Cain's offense was voting the Republican ticket and counselling the freedmen to do the same.

Three weeks ago a gang of these masked scoundrels stopped the night train from Nashville near Columbia, Tennessee, and searched every car for Hon. S. M. Arnell, member of Congress from that district, a native Tennesseean, a wealthy planter and a cultivated gentleman.

And so I might go on and give a hundred instances of the same kind, all tending to prove that in many parts of Tennessee, and in the whole South, there is an organization whose aim is to terrify the negroes and, if possible, drive out white Union men, and that said organization is known, not only to its own members but to the people generally, by the name "Ku-Klux Klan."

And now a word in regard to Governor Brownlow and his administration. The only trouble with the "old Parson" is that he is a "hard nut," for the rebels and Copperheads to "crack." He understands better than most men what is necessary to suppress cut-throats and assassins, and, if I am not mistaken, we shall hear from him and his work in that direction ere long. "W. L." informs us that the Governor has lately turned loose from the penitentiary a horde of desperadoes, and that dire results have followed. I have by me some statistics bearing upon that point, and it will not be amiss to give them in this connection. During the last session of the Legislature of that State a committee was appointed to investigate the charges whereupon the inmates of the State prison at that time had been tried and convicted; and here we should remember that most of the prisoners then confined in the penitentiary had been sent there by rebel aourts, since the surrender. The committee faithfully performed their work, and among other cases reported the following:

B. Perry, sentenced for stealing one drink of whisky worth thirty cents; W. Pinn, an old shirt worth one dollar and fifty cents; J. Nash, an axe, two dollars; S. Deadrick, a bowl and butter, forty cents; W. Watts, seven pounds of meat, one dollar and seventy-five cents; T. Aden, one dollar; John Marfield, old pants, one dollar and seventy-five cents; J. Holsaw, two and a half pounds of Butter, seventy-five cents; J. K. Smith, four circus tickets.

The above are some of the cases in which Executive clemency was interposed. Comment is unnecessary.

And now, in conclusion, allow me to say that I firmly believe that "W. L." has been "bought with a price." Do the readers of the GAZETTE know what the rebel Democrats of the South are willing to pay a Northern man for just such letters to a Northern newspaper, and especially to a man having such antecedents as an "emancipationist," a "Unionist," and a "Radical" might be supposed to have? If not, I will tell them, as *I have had offers* of that kind. They are willing to pay about *ten times* as much for them as the New York *Ledger* pays Beecher or Greeley for their contributions, and whisky, oyster suppers and lionizing thrown in. I have been on the ground and "know the ropes." "W. L." only adds one more to the number whom I have seen yield to the persuasive and seductive influence of the almighty dollar and Southern blandishment. O. M. W.

PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1868.

FOUND.

That after repeated trials of other remedies, Roback's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills are the best medicines extant to cure the diseases for which they are recommended.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

PILES.

There is no medicine in use so efficacous as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills for the permanent cure of Blind or Bleeding Piles; they strike at the root of disease, thereby removing the cause.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

TEMPERANCE.

There is, perhaps, no one thing that has done so much to promote the cause of temperance as that gentle stimulating tonic, Roback's Stomach Bitters; they strengthen and invigorate without producing the ill effects of alcoholic stimulants.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

LIVER PILLS

Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action o the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congeste state of that all important organ upon which debedds the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one; such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills; they are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

INDIGESTION

Is but another name for Dyspepsia, and the parent of many ills. Roback's Stomach Bitters taken in wine-glass-full doses, directly after each meal, will surely effect a permanent cure. Do not take our word for it, but try them.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

NIGHT MARE

Is one of the many diseases of which Dyspepsia is the parent. To effect a cure persons should avoid hearty food at night, and take a wine-glass-full of Roback's Stomach Bitters on retiring to bed.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

RENOVATE.

During the Spring months it is one of the regular household duties to renovate, and, in the multiplicity of other duties one's own self is, in a great measure, overlooked; thousands of valuable lives might be prolonged, and many doubtless saved from premature graves by thoroughly renovating the system with Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

MELANCHOLY

Is one of the many disorders of the nervous system, arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all Druggists everywhere.

U. S. PROPRIETARY MEDICINE CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

CINCINNATI, O.

je17:MWF-F

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE APPETITE FOR**

Tobacco Destroyed!

Leave off Chewing and Smoking the Poisonous Weed, Tobacco.

One box of ORTON'S PREPARATION IS WARRANTED to destroy the appetite for tobacco in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be, ☞ IF IT FAILS IN ANY CASE THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is almost impossible to break off from the use of tobacco by the mere exercise of the will. Something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted; with the help of the preparation there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact that ORTON'S PREPARATION completely destroys the appetite for tobacco and leaves the person as free from any desire for it as before he commenced its use. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases. The Preparation acts directly upon the same glands and secretions affected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing the poison of tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the unnatural cravings of tobacco.

NO MORE HANKERING FOR TOBACCO AFTER USING ORTON'S PREPARATION! RECOLLECT IT IS WARRANTED. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitude of recommendations in our possession:

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April **24**, **1868**.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used two pounds per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always continued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure it if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Adkins, Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August **5**, **1867**.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired, and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, **1867**, I purchased one box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the preparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended, and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation.

E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March **24**, **1868**.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for eighteen years; have tried in vain to leave off, but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you.) I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation.

JOHN MORRILL.

Price of ORTON'S PREPARATION Two Dollars per box, forwarded to any part of the country, post paid, on receipt of price. Money sent by mail at our risk. Address,

C. B. COTTON, Proprietor,

Box **1 748**, Portland, Maine.

REFERENCE.

We, the undersigned, have had personal dealings with C. B. COTTON, and have found him a reliable and fair dealing man, and believe his statements deserving the confidence of the public:

S. B. Richardson, Rev. J. S. Green, Dr. S. B. Gowell, Portland, Me.; Charles H. Morrill, Biddeford, Me.; A. H. Bowie, Attorney, Belfast, Me.; Alonzo Garland, Bangor, Me.; Wm. O. Sweet, Esq., West Mansfield, Mass.; H. M. Boynton, East Acworth, N. H.; M. Quimby, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

au17:u60

☞ **PHALON'S**

"PAPHIAN LOTION,"

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. Removes all Eruptions, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Tan, etc., and renders the skin soft, fair and blooming. For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen, after shaving, it has no equal. "PAPHIAN LOTION" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the skin.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP"

For the Toilet, Nursery and Bath; will not chap the skin. Price, **25** cents per cake.

"FLOR DE MAYO,"

A new Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists.

PHALON & SON, New York.

je3:r4-MWF

☞ **BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. **16** Bond street, New York. au28:D28

☞ **GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.—**

Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. mv15:q38T

AUCTION SALES.

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PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

THE DESIRABLE

LOT OF GROUND, 161 Fulton St.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold positively, without reserve, the desirable Building Lot, (vacant,) fronting **24** feet on Fulton street, between Centre avenue and Colwell streets, and extending back **132** feet to Crawford street, (with privilege of **10** foot alley alongside of whole lot,) being No. **161** Fulton street, (late 6th ward.)

As an investment, or to parties desiring to locate in a good neighborhood, convenient to business, this sale should command attention.

Terms—One half cash, balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auct'rs,
se2 No. **60** Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

FORMERLY THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 67 Fourth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN **1862**.

OPEN DAILY from **9** to **4** o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May **1**st to November **1**st, from **7** to **9** o'clock, and from November **1**st to May **1**st, **6** to **8** o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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Office and Warehouse, No. **335** LIBERTY ST., 3d door from Wayne,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MWF

LACE LEATHER, Page's Patent, for sale wholesale and retail, at **26** and **28** St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS

je4

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOT on Carroll street, Allegheny. This property will be sold low, as the party is about leaving the city, and wishes to dispose of the property before removing.

SAW MILL, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, TWO BARNS, with good FARM, and about **800** acres timber land. This property will be sold low. Cash **$2,500**—balance on time to suit buyer.

FARM OF **120** ACRES, will be sold for twenty dollars per acre. Improvements comfortable frame house and good barn; **50** acres of the land clear.

FARM OF **180** ACRES, near the line of railroad; very well located for raising stock; improvements are good and substantial; **100** acres of the land in meadow and grain.

CITY PROPERTY.—Will sell a good brick house, containing five rooms, at Sixteen Hundred Dollars, and would rent for the amount in six years.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, having a river front, and very convenient of access.

TANNERY, convenient to the city, and having a well established custom or local trade connected therewith; a good dwelling and forty acres of land.

FOUR LOTS in Sharpsburg, near the railroad; would make a good coal yard.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—That fine Hotel property, situated at the Blairsville Junction, containing fourteen rooms and the necessary outbuildings, with three acres of garden and fruit trees. This well located hotel will be sold low, as the proprietor wishes to retire from business.

FOR RENT.

One large House, for Boarding House.
One new Brick House, **8** rooms.
One new Brick House of **4** rooms.
One new Brick House of **3** rooms.
One House of **5** rooms and lot **55** by **140**.
One House of **7** rooms and lot **150** by **150**.
Two new Brick Houses, **11** rooms each.
One new Frame House, **4** rooms.
Two new Brick Houses, **3** rooms each.
One new Frame House in Wilkinsburg, having six rooms and large lot, well suited for garden.
7 acres that can be divided into acre lots.
5 Lots in Oakland.

Power and a large Room and Yard for rent, in a good location. Will be rented for short or long time.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—**3** Lots on Morton street, Ninth Ward.

WANTED—**3,000** feet of Flagging **3** to **4** inches thick.

TO LOAN---$50,000,

IN SUMS OF **$5,000** AND UPWARD.

APPLY AT

D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

je29:p18

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE.

The Oil Refinery,

KNOWN AS THE

CRESCENT COAL OIL CO.'S WORKS,

Situated in BALTIMORE, MD., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and most conveniently located with reference to either home or foreign trade.

These works are very complete in all their appointments, and are capable of turning out **30,000** to **35,000** GALLONS REFINED PER WEEK. They have tankage for about **8,000** barrels of oil.

The prospect of an early completion of the Connellsville Road, renders this property especially desirable. Address, or call on,

LAWRASON LEVERING, Trustee,

au25:v31 59 GAY STREET, BALTIMORE.

$5,500 WILL PURCHASE A NEAT COUNTRY SEAT, containing **9** acres, all under fence and cultivation. The improvements are a cottage house, with stable and other outbuildings; **200** bearing fruit trees, of best selections; watered by two never-failing springs, situated **4** miles from the city, near to McKee's Rocks, on Chartiers Creek. From this place an extensive view can be had of Manchester, Allegheny City and the rivers. Terms easy.

Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
au21 Cor. Fourth and Smithfield streets.

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with **20** acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire

WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 **110** Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

115. FOURTH ST. 115.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

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$10.000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

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J. L. DILLINGER..... ....A. E. STEVENSON.

DILLINGER & STEVENSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 87 Second Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RECEIVE AND SELL

All Kinds of Country Produce.

All orders for Merchandise promptly filled, at LOWEST market rates. Particular attention given to the sale of Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c. We feel confident that we can give entire satisfaction, by making QUICK SALES and PROMPT RETURNS, at HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, and therefore respectfully solicit your consignments. All correspondence answered promptly. Marking Plates furnished free. Grain in store and to arrive sold.

au31:t78

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

Fresh ground Old Wheat Flour.
White Star Mills, for family use.
Riverside Mill, for Bakers.
Stone Mill, for Bakers.
Ontario Mill, for Bakers.
Monitor Mill, for Bakers.
City Mill, Springfield, O., Family Flour.
Carey's XXXX Family Flour.
Mad River Family Flour.

OF NEW WHEAT.

Plainview Mills Fancy St. Louis.
Tea Rose Mills do
Clarke's B. at Baker's Flour.
Keystone Mills do
Coronett Mills do

For sale by

WATT, LANG & CO.,
au28 **172** and **174** WOOD ST.

WANTED.

50,000 bush. prime WHEAT;
50,000 " " Fall and Spring BARLEY
And **25,000** " RYE;

For which we will pay the highest price in cash.

HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.

au7:d&F

LIGHTNING APPLE PARERS.—I have just received a large stock of the above Paper. They have been fully tested for the last three years, and have proved themselves to be the best ever invented. They pare faster, better, and do their work much cleaner than any other Apple Parers known. For sale wholesale and retail, by

JAME BOWN,
au4:TUF **136** Wood street.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—I have in store a very superior lot of Double Barrel Shot Guns, breech and muzzle loading, of my own importation, which I will sell as low as any house in the country. I except none. All I ask is to call and examine and be convinced of the same.

For sale by **JAMES BOWN,**
au4:TUF **136** Wood street.

SHOT! SHOT!—Just received, a full assortment of New York Patent Shot, in **25** and **5** pound bags, assorted numbers from **3** B to No. **10**. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
au4:TUF **136** Wood street.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

700 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. **160** miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in **1869** instead of **1870**. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

At the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of **12,800** acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from **$16,000** to **$48,000** per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—A GOVERNMENT GRANT of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. The Government permits the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, carshops, locomotives, cars, &c.

V.—A CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIPTION from the stockholders, of which OVER EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—NET CASH EARNINGS on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount, ARE SECURE BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for **$1,000** each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's Office, in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is **102**, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

The Company believe that these Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth Streets;
HART, CAUGHEY & Co., corner of Wood and Third Streets;
S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth Street;
PH. R. MERTZ, corner **5**th and Wood Sts.;
ROBINSON BROS., 78 Fourth street;

AND IN NEW YORK

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. **59** Wall Street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR **1868** has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

MWF NEW YORK.

POWDER.

PRICES OF THE

VARIOUS KINDS OF GUNPOWDER,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

ARTHUR KIRK, Agent,

Office, No. 289 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CANISTER POWDER,

Electric Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grain, in Square Canisters, 1 lb. each.....
American Sporting, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Dusk Shooting, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 grain, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Indian Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each.....
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of 1 lb. each
Kentucky Rifle, in Oval Canisters of ½ lb. each (25 one lb. Oval Canisters in a case.) (50 half lb. do. do. do.)

KEG POWDER.

Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 12½ lbs.....
Kentucky Rifle, FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs, 6¼ lbs.....
Deer Powder, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Mining and Shipping Powder, Mining F, FF, and FFF grain, net cash, in kegs, 25 lbs.....
Safety Fuse for Blasting, of superior quality, in packages of 50 feet and over.....

Delivered free of expense on board of Boat or Railroad, in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

my27:MWF&F

CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS

OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

WINE, BOSTON, SODA, CREAM, FRENCH, WATER, BUTTER, SUGAR and SODA CRACKERS; SCOTCH and MILK BISCUIT.

For Sale by Every Grocer in the City.

Bakery, No. 91 Liberty St.

je5:r36

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **SELECT PICNIC & BAZAR,**

AT M'FARLAND'S GROVE,

On SATURDAY, September 5th, 1868.

For the benefit of the NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, near Oakland.

Admission and Dinner—FIFTY CENTS.

☞ **MASONIC HALL.**

TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, September 7th, 1868.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITE.

LOGRENIA, the Great Conjuror,

With his marvelous troupe of

Learned Birds, Performing White Mice and Russian Cat.

ONE HUNDRED PRESENTS!

Will be given away every night, with the same liberality and impartiality that have characterized his previous entertainments.

Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 12th.

Admission..... **25** cents.
Reserved seats..... **50** "
Family Tickets, admitting six persons..... **$1.00**
Matinee—Children..... **15** "
Adults..... **25** "

☞ Doors open at **7** o'clock; commence at **8**.

CHAS. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
CHAS. T. SLOCUM, Agent. se3

INSURANCE.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rush,
W. M. Stewart,	Ch. P. Whiston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jeremiah Kohen.

ap10:o35

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President
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Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

mh25:n34

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, **92** Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Andrew Ackleu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	

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PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTTSBURGH

OFFICE, No. **167½** WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
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Henry Sproul.	

jy4:

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, **435** & **437** CHESTNUT ST., NEAR **5TH**

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Mordecai H. Lewis
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHAR

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Daily Prayer Meeting—From 12 M. to 12:30 o'clock at the Rooms of the Christian Association, No. 23 Fifth street.

See advertisement in wanted column for girl at No. 50 Liberty street.

Assault,—Moses Parker, a colored man, was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing, charged with assault, on oath of Wm. Weyman, before the Mayor.

Died from His Injuries.—The man Ross whom we noticed yesterday as having been shot by an employé named Hase, in Robinson township, has since died from his injuries.

Attention.—The Allegheny county Tanners' Club will meet at City Hall for procession to-night. It is to be hoped that there will be a full turn-out of all the members.

Held for a Hearing.—Michael Harrison was arrested yesterday and held for a hearing on an information for surety of the peace, preferred against him by Mary Harrison before Alderman Strain.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The new spire had reached, last evening, a heighth of 193 feet from the ground. It is to be elevated to 286 feet, with 12 feet more for the apex, in all 298 feet when completed, before the close of the present season.

Kept the Cash.—Michael Moran alleges that Jerry McCarthy obtained five dollars of his money in trust, which he now refuses to deliver up. Alderman Strain issued a warrant for the arrest of Michael on a charge of larceny as bailee.

Committed for Trial.—Young Hardy, the boy who was arrested for burglariously entering Sands & Reineman's store, on Fifth street, Wednesday night, had a hearing yesterday and was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Pleasant Reunion.—One of those very pleasant reunions which have characterized Miller's fashionable Haysville Summer Resort, took place on Thursday night. There was a large attendance, representing our best circles of society, and all enjoyed themselves highly.

Assault and Battery.—Patrick Kearns made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Robert McCutcheon with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused struck him on the head with the butt of a revolver. McCutcheon was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Slop Water Difficulty.—Kate Abeneth and Mary Ann McClain, residing in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, got into a little difficulty while scrubbing the brick sidewalk in front of their respective houses, which culminated in a visit to Alderman Neillie's and cross suits. The matter was finally adjusted, each party paying half the costs.

The Robinson Township Homicide.—Coroner Clawson yesterday commenced the investigation of the circumstances attending the killing of Daniel Ross, in Robinson township, by the boy David Tease, but did not conclude it. The inquest will be resumed at the office of Dr. Walker, in Mansfield, on Saturday, (to-morrow) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Youthful Thieves.—Officer McCready arrested John Misterstein and Willie Boarman, boys about ten years of age, who were charged with robbing a till in the Market. Officer Dressler arrested Thomas Newlan, a boy about twelve years of age, who was in company with the others when the theft was committed. They will have a hearing this morning.

The Saengerfest.—Yesterday, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the grand picnic of the Sængerfest was not held, but will be substituted to-night by a grand promenade concert at the Keystone Rink. Dancing, singing and general enjoyment will be the order of the occasion, and all who attend will have a pleasant time. See the programme on our fifth page.

About an Umbrella.—There is one man in the city who believes that umbrella's can be stolen and acting in accordance with his convictions appeared at Alderman Taylor's office yesterday, gave his name as Peter Ackerman and made information against Thomas Thoburn, William Arbegast and John Hanlin charging them with the larceny of one cotton umbrella valued at $2,75. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Base Ball.—The first nine of the Olympic Club have challenged the *Oil Men* to a game of base ball, and the latter having accepted, the event will take place to-morrow at three o'clock, at Union Park. The *Oil Men*, although *muffins*, expect to make the match a very interesting one, and if they do not succeed in wresting the championship from the Olympic boys, they promise to give them a pretty tough struggle. Some rare fun may be looked for, and a large crowd of spectators is anticipated.

Probable Suicide.

Samuel Wach, cloth peddler, residing at No. 21 Esplanade street, Third ward, Allegheny, was discovered in his sleeping room about six o'clock last evening, with his throat cut, and weltering in his blood. A pair of shears was found near him, with which he inflicted the wound. Drs. Hamilton and Wevman were called in, and upon examination decided the man to be in a precarious condition, his windpipe being nearly severed. Domestic difficulties, it is supposed, induced the commission of the rash act.

Fire at an Oil Refinery.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the oil refinery of Brooks, Ballentine & Co., in Temperanceville, which threatened for a time to result in the destruction of the works. It seems that one of the stills, which was filled with about five hundred barrels of oil in process of refining, sprung a leak, by which a stream of oil was poured down into the fire of the furnace, causing an instant conflagration. The fire in the furnace was extinguished as quickly as possible, which had the effect of diminishing the flames somewhat, but it was not entirely quenched until the oil had been completely destroyed. We were unable to ascertain the amount of loss or the insurance, but it is supposed to be considerable.

Forbes Street—The New Oakland Road.

This new avenue to extend, from Ross street, near the Court House, Eastward between the line of Pennsylvania (now Fifth) avenue and the Monongahela bluff, and striking the present East Liberty road about a mile beyond the car station at Oakland, will be, when completed, an admirable improvement. Avoiding the heavy grades and the high Soho bridge of the present road, it will conduct travel by an easy and nearly straight line through a new and well paved street sixty feet in width, free from the annoyance of street cars, direct from the heart of the city to the suburbs. We understand that, in all respects, this new Forbes street is to be made one of the pleasantest in the city, and especially adapted for the use of the throngs of pleasure-seekers, who drive from the smoky town to the pure air and charming scenery of that delightful suburb. The plans and their execution, by City Engineer Moore, in reference to this great improvement, will reflect the highest credit upon that officer.

POLITICAL.

Meetings to be Held This Evening.

Republican meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Upper St. Clair Township—At house of Alex. Gilfillan. Speakers: Thos. Ewing and W. S. Purviance, Esqs.

Elizabeth Township—At Union Hall. Col. John Glenn will deliver an address.

Dravosburg, Mifflin Township—Speakers: J. R. Dravo and C. W. Robb, Esqs.

Brownstown, Lower St. Clair Township—Corner of Carson and McClurg streets. Speakers: A. M. Brown and John H. Kerr, Esqs.

Temperanceville—Speakers: J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others.

Manchester (now 5th ward, Allegheny)—At Hamilton's drug store. Speakers: Gen. Wm. Blakely, H. H. McCormick and J. E. McKelvy, Esqs.

Mass Meeting in Allegheny—Enthusiastic Turn-Out—Speeches of Messrs. Mackrell, Bayne and Lucas.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Allegheny City was held last evening at the stand in the Allegheny Diamond. The Germania Brass Band was in attendance and enlivened the occasion at intervals with excellent music.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting came to order, with the following list of officers:

President—John A. Jennings.

Mr. Jennings, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the compliment in a few pertinent remarks, and introduced H. C. Mackrell, Esq.

Mr. Mackrell commenced by congratulating the audience on the large turnout, which he considered an indication that the masses of Allegheny were fully awake to the issues of the hour, and would do their duty in the coming contest. He then entered into a lengthy review of the record of the principal standard bearer of the Democracy, showing that during and since the war, by his public utterances, his published letters, his votes and acts, on all occasions, he had proved himself in sympathy with the principles which instigated the rebellion with all its dire calamities to the country. The Democratic platform next occupied his attention for a short time. He argued that it was a tissue of glittering generalities and misrepresentations, which only the Democracy could swallow. It states that all the acts done by Congress in the way of reconstruction are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, although history records the fact that they were passed and ratified in the regular constitutional method, by a constitutional majority, and in strict accordance with the provisions of that immortal document. The Democracy are equally inconsistent on the bond question, about which they harp so much. In their platform they say that the bonds shall be paid in greenbacks, while they have nominated a man for their candidate and as the exponent of their principles who expresses himself emphatically and unequivocally in favor of paying the bonds in gold, according to the contract. The reason of their inconsistency here is very apparent—they have two purposes to serve. They are divided among themselves. A large majority of their adherents holding bonds anxiously enquire what is to be done with the Government securities? Pay them in gold, the only just and honest method of disposing of them, says Seymour. But the remainder of the party who own no bonds ask also, what will you do with the bonds? How shall they be paid? In greenbacks, of course; read the platform, is the answer, and by having two strings to their bow, they are endeavoring to win in the present contest. The speaker continued at some length and closed with an earnest appeal to all present to go to work actively and immediately and labor that the designs of these sympathizers of the rebellion be frustrated.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne was announced as the second speaker, but not having arrived Mr. —— Gourley took the stand and made an address of about ten minutes' length. Mr. Gourley said he had never made a political speech in his life, but that the times in which we live demand from every man sober thought and active work. To-day Republicanism is on its travels, and if it fails the star of Liberty which has shone so brilliantly will be forever blotted from the firmament, and the blackness of dark night envelope the rights of humanity.

The gentleman proceeded in this eloquent style for a few minutes, and closed by urging all to earnest exertions in behalf of the loyal candidates, Grant and Colfax.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne was next introduced and made an address of more than an hour's length, in which he reviewed the issues of the day in the light of past history, which was the only true method of examining it. He showed clearly that the principles at stake in the present contest were the same as those which had engaged the attention of our fathers in the organization of the Government, and which had demanded the consideration of our statesmen ever since that period. The Colonel held the audience in rapt attention throughout the course of his speech, and handled his subject in a manner which bespoke much reflection and careful consideration. We attempt no synopsis of this masterly effort, feeling that a partial report would but do the speaker injustice. At the close he was rewarded with three cheers, given with a will by the audience, after which B. F. Lucas, Esq., in response to loud calls, appeared and entertained the audience for a few minutes in a well-timed and appropriate address, in which he made several happy allusions to the ground swell in Vermont in favor of Union and Liberty, which were received with hearty applause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lucas' speech, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant and Colfax.

Ross Township.

At a meeting held Sept. 2d in Ross Township, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Club, the following Committee on officers was appointed: William B. Dummett, James Sanderson, John B. Craig, Wm. A. Shinn, D. R. Quail and Andrew Brethour, who made the following report:

President—D. H. Cunningham.

Vice Presidents—first school district, Joseph Hilands, John B. Craig; second school district, Hon. John Brown, Peter Sangard; third, J. J. Gillespie, James A. Eakin; fourth, John Flocker, Ebenezer Williams; fifth, John Ramage, Charles Hammer; sixth, George Quail, Wm. Haish,

Recording Secretaries—first school district, David Hilands; second, John Voegtley; third, George H. Holtzman; fourth, John B. Hazlett; fifth, John G. Smith; sixth, David Reel, Jr.

Corresponding Secretaries—William A. Shinn, Wm. B. Dummett.

District Vigilance Committee—first school district, A. Eynetting, John B. Craig, John Black; second, Angus Smith, Andrew Voegtley, James McIntyre; third, Wm. A. Shinn, James Lendnum, Jacob Ardreworth; fourth, George Beckert, Wm. Peters, Sam'l Waters; fifth, Peter Tornof, John Rorick, John Huey; sixth, Geo. F. Quail, Wm. B. Bratt, August Roedell.

Committee on Finance—John Sanderson, D. H. Cunningham, Wm. A. Shinn.

Adjourned to meet at Shultz's Hotel, Perrysville, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 9th.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. sixty-five barrels of malt and other property, owned by M. Zimmerman, reported on trial yesterday, has not yet been concluded.

In the bankruptcy branch, final discharges were granted and certificates awarded to Frederick Krebs, Johnstown; Geo. A. Street, Blair county; Joseph McFadden, Mifflin county; Robt. C. Craig, Mifflin county.

Petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed by Charles Zugsmith, of Pittsburgh, and David G. Owens, of Tyrone, Blair county.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Another Test of the Park, Brothers & Co., Steel Plate Boiler.

There have been within a few weeks past several tests of a boiler made out of the steel turned forth from the celebrated works of Park, Brothers & Co., which have attracted much attention from the scientific. The boiler undergoing a series of tests was manufactured out of ordinary plates furnished by these works, in the best style of workmanship of Carrol Snyder, and although no extreme pressure, such as will satisfy the Messrs. Park, has yet been attained, still the fact has been fully established that the material of which the boiler is made cannot be surpassed by any in use in the world. Previous to these experiments being made, there were among our most skilled and thoughtful mechanics, engineers and scientificians, many who took very small stock in the adaptability of steel to general boiler making. But these trials have melted away the most plausible objections, and beyond peradventure Park, Brothers & Co. have established that they have struck upon the exact quality of material for boiler use, and none are longer dubious or unwilling to acknowledge this fact. If such steel as that we have witnessed with our own eyes withstand repeated hydraulic pressures varying from five hundred to seven hundred and twenty pounds, is employed in boiler making, an accident or explosion would be simply out of the range of probabilities. At the test, held August 22d, a pressure of 665 pounds was reached, and on the occasion of the second 720 pounds was touched, giving a tensile strain on each square inch of 74,000 pounds! The pressure could not be increased, inasmuch as the hydraulic force pumps in the city were wholly inadequate for the occasion. The only effect witnessed at the first test was a swelling of the upper plates, increasing the circumference several inches, and in this demonstrating the ductility of the steel. Singular to say, after the pressure was withdrawn the plates contracted, showing movable elasticity. Yesterday the same boiler underwent another violent test, but the pressure could not be got above five hundred and fifty pounds. Other experiments will follow, as the boiler must be burst if pumps are specially imported for the purpose. It is an object of no little importance to the world at large that such a boiler has been produced, and the tests to which it has been subjected have attracted wide attention everywhere. Messrs. Park, Brothers & Co. deserve the greatest praise for their steady efforts in the direction of producing for boiler making a material that will stretch and draw and resist the greatest pressure possible before bursting. The test will be renewed in a few days, of the due progress of which we shall keep our readers advised.

Trouble Among the Night Soilers.

Alderman Neillie's cosy little office on Robinson street, Allegheny, was thronged yesterday with the principals, witnesses and spectators of a case involving the right of the night soiling profession to empty or discharge the contents of their vehicles into the Allegheny River in front of Bradley's Woolen Mill, below the St. Clair street bridge.

It seems that the business of the night soilers, though a very necessary and important one, is encompassed with some difficulties, the most formidable of which appears to be the disposal of the article dealt with. From time to time efforts have been made to surmount this difficulty, first by fixing upon a regular place for the deposits, and for this purpose that part of the river adjacent to Smoky Island was chosen. After a short trial of this method objections were made to it by the property holders and residents in the vicinity, and it had to be abandoned. The matter next received the consideration of Councils, and the construction of a flat boat was authorized, which with one end moored to the shore and the other extending out into the river would expedite the discharge of the stuff into the deep current of water, by which it would be carried away. This plan was found to work somewhat better, but still the difficulty was not surmounted, as upon whatever part of the river the flat was placed objection was made to it by residents in the vicinity. After being moved around from place to place, everywhere meeting with the same trouble, which, like Poe's "Raven," haunted it continually, it was finally located below the St. Clair Street Bridge, in front of Bradley's Mill, and those interested were congratulating themselves on reaching the end of their persecuti n, when the pleasant delusion was dispelled by the present suit. The case came up for a hearing yesterday morning, Mr. Bradley appearing as the prosecutor, and Christian and John Friend, Jno. Bowers, Peter Kestoff and William Henry the defendants. On the side of the prosecution a number of witnesses were examined, the substance of whose testimony was that the odor borne upon the breeze from the vicinity of the flatboat was to say the least quite the reverse of odoriferous. The argument on the other side was to the effect that "De machine hab been moved from dis yah place and dat yah place, but without satisfyin' de people, who 'pear to want de trade 'molished." "Yah, yah, dat is shust de ting," unanimously murmured the four Teutonic gentlemen in endorsement of their sable colleague's view. Notwithstanding this emphatic and comprehensive statement of the situation, the prosecutor insisted upon his demand, that the nuisance should at once be abated, and after a conference of the profession, in which Teutonic and African logic harmoniously commingled, the demand was agreed to, the requisite promises for the future given and the suit withdrawn.

Alleged Extensive Larceny—Further Particulars.

We stated on Wednesday that a man had been arrested at the Union Depot on the arrival of the Cincinnati Express, the day before, by officer Boyd Rook, on a telegram received from Altoona charging him with larceny. We have received the following particulars: It is alleged that the prisoner, whose name is W. R. Griffiths, stole three diamond studs, a gold watch, chain and locket and five hundred dollars in money from J. L. Rogan, of New York. It seems the two were visiting Cape May together, and were quite intimate. Rogan first discovered his loss, which he estimates at two thousand dollars, after his friend had left, and he immediately started in search of him. He kept track of the fugitive to Altoona, and there learned that he had shipped to Pittsburgh. Griffith had given a note to a colored porter at the hotel, instructing him to ship his trunk to Pittsburgh on Wednesday morning, where he would be to receive it. The officers discovered this arrangement, and being thus furnished with a clue to the whereabouts of their man, they telegraphed with the result as published. The officer who took the prisoner in charge after his arrest at the depot, while waiting in the depot master's room for the Eastern train, saw the chap endeavoring to hide the watch and chain behind the sofa. He secured these articles, which at once confirmed the dispatch. At Altoona he made a confession to the officer regarding the whereabouts of the rest of the jewelry, which he had secreted between the seat and back of the sofa upon which he was sitting while waiting for the train. Upon his arrival home yesterday officer Bell searched the place indicated and discovered the missing articles.

The fellow gives no reason for his betrayal of confidence, further than that he was intoxicated and knew not what he was about.

The prisoner was removed from Altoona to Philadelphia to await the arrival of Mr. Rogan from New York.

One Hundred Guns in Honor of the Green Mountain State—Imposing Procession.

Allegheny county, through her banner district, the Old Second Ward, responded last night to the thunder heard rolling from the blue hills of Vermont, and sent re-echoing among the hills the sound of rejoicing which will be caught up and borne on every wind to the remotest corners of our country. It was not proper that such a glorious victory as that achieved in Vermont should be permitted here, in the citadel of Republicanism and loyalty, to pass unnoticed, for, regarded in any light, it is an encouraging event which will strengthen and solidify the Union ranks, and turn thousands of wavering citizens into the broad straight pathway of patriotism. Hence it was that the Second ward improvised a procession and a salute of a hundred guns for last evening. Nearly all day yesterday the members of the Grant Club of that district (and by the way the pioneer organization of the character in the United States) busied themselves in making preparations for the spontaneous display of the evening. At eight o'clock the members formed at Wilkins Hall in line of procession, and, preceded by a mounted field piece drawn by four horses, paraded the various streets. Luding's famous brass band was in the advance and was closely followed by the Second Ward Glee Club. The members, some two hundred in number, in their neat uniforms and bearing gleaming torches, brought up the rear. As the procession moved the heavens were kept aglow with fire works sent up by the members in line, and upon the whole the affair was one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign. The club brought up at the Monongahela wharf, where it was proposed to fire the salute, but it was found that the gun had been spiked by some evil disposed person and was useless. Nothing daunted, the club telegraphed through F. B. Penniman, Esq., to the Secretary of War, Gen. J. M. Schofield, for an order on the commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal for the use of two pieces of artillery. The Secretary promptly responded, giving the authorization, and at nine o'clock a squad of experienced artillerists, under command of Captain W. B. Cook, Lieut. Collier and Captain John Floyd, were dispatched to the Arsenal with the order and soon returned with the guns, from which, at regular intervals, one hundred rounds were fired on the Monongahela wharf.

The impromptu celebration was highly creditable to the Second ward and to our citizens generally. At the still hour of midnight, as the sound of the guns rolled and re-echoed among our hills, thousands listened and felt that the sturdy sons of Vermont would meet in October with a response from Pennsylvania, which would in a more expressive way assure them that the nation admires and follows the noble example they have set.

Production of Oil at Pleasantville.

We publish the following table showing the estimated and real production of oil at Pleasantville, at the request of many interested in the oil business:

Name of Wells.	Estimates of the owners and engin'rs.	Real production according to actual gauge.
Goss Well	100	80
Beam Well	50	40
Fisher No. 2	100	90
Rainbow	150	100
Harmonial No. 1	40	15
Say & Williams No. 2	75	40
Fisher No. 1	22	15
Harmonial 5	40	15
Collins, Jr.	10	10
Mechling	40	30
Smith	15	5
Andrews	6	6
Harmonial No. 3	40	15
Grant No. 1	150	75
Holland	40	25
Grew	30	20
Fisher B	30	15
Marr	30	15
Freeman	100	80
Galloway	100	80
Rhodes	60	50
Clinton	5	5
Fisher C	15	15
Merrick	40	25
Brooklyn	20	15
Holbrook No. 1	10	10
" " 2	15	15
" " 3	80	70
Wilson	120	120
Warner	75	70
Harmonial	100	70
Maple Shade	120	90
Collins	110	100
National No. 2	50	40
National No. 4	29	26
Rock	10	10
	2,681	1,446

Another way to show the production, and we think about as reliable as any, is to take the shipments by the Pipe Line (and there is and has been no other way of transportation) together with the amount of oil on hand.

The following table shows the amount of petroleum shipped through the pipe during the present month, up to the 27th, together with the amount on hand.

To Titusville by Pipe	19,398 bbls.
To Pithole	3,040 "
In tank at wells	12,870 "
Total	35,308

Now provided there was no oil on hand on the first of August, the average daily production would be 1,300 barrels, for the twenty-seven days ending August 27. But the average cannot be so great, because there must have been a large amount of oil on hand on the first of the month. Look at the shipments for July. Unless the production for that month was very small there must have been a great deal of oil on hand on the 1st of August. Here are the shipments for July:

To Titusville by pipe	12,583 bbls.
To Pithole	8,973 "
Total	21,556

There was undoubtedly considerable June oil in tank on the 1st of July.

Should the estimates of the production in all the producing districts be as much exaggerated as this, the actual production of this region is many thousend barrels less than reported.—*Petroleum Centre Record.*

The Coopers.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: *Gents.*—In your issue of Wednesday morning there appears in your local columns an account of an affair headed "Disorderly Conduct," which places the coopers of Allegheny in an unfavorable position, and is, in part, a misrepresentation of facts.

We have not been on a strike for some time. The resolution favoring a strike was only adopted by the Coopers on Tuesday evening, and we are not striking for an advance of wages, but for the old prices and against a reduction, which has been proposed by the bosses.

At an informal meeting of the coopers, held on Monday evening, a committee was appointed to visit the different shops and request the workmen to attend a general meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening, to consider the propriety of striking.

Those persons who created the disturbance at Mr. Hemphill's shop were not on the committee—in fact were not at the meeting. The gentlemen appointed on that committee attended to their duty as such without the intention of annoying any one. Yours, etc.,

A COOPER.

Allegheny, Sept. 2, 1868.

Text Books.

Messrs. Kay & Company, the well-known booksellers and stationers, No. 65 Wood street, have in store a full line of all the standard text books used in the various schools, academies and colleges of this neighborhood, to which they invite the attention of teachers and scholars. This old established house has long made a leading specialty in text books, and so complete and varied has been their stock that the larger share of the local trade has been secured. For general school supplies, ink, pens, pencils, foolscap, ruled books, note paper, class books, keys to text book and every thing in the way, persons will call at Kay & Co's. Their prices are specially inducing, being exceedingly low and reasonable.

Preparing for the Fall Trade.

The fall trade will soon open and our merchants are busily engaged in arranging their fresh stocks for its transaction. It has been universally conceded that the coming season will be a prosperous one, as small merchants in the towns and villages have permitted their supplies of goods in all departments to run down very low, awaiting for a change in the markets. This course gave us a dull and drooping spring and summer trade, but as purchases must be made, the stocks having been exhausted, a good time is anticipated in the opening fall season. Goods cannot with any measure of reason be expected to decline below the prices at which they are now held, and merchants and dealers may as well enter the market early as late, for they will secure the same advantages. Prominent amongst the old and reliable business houses strengthening themselves for the opening of trade with immense stocks of foreign and domestic goods is the first class wholesale dry goods establishment of Messrs. McElroy, Dickson & Co., No. 54 Wood street. This house has for many years occupied a leading position in this line of trade, and has through popular prices and fair dealing succeeded in monopolizing to itself a large share of public patronage. The stock to which the attention of the purchasing community is directed has been selected with much good care and is as complete and varied as any ever opened in this city. It embraces all the latest novelties, fashions, styles and patterns introduced in the Eastern cities, in foreign and domestic cloths, cassimeres, and general dry goods, and will be found as full and choice as could be desired. Dealers who buy to sell again will be convinced on making a visit to the house of McElroy, Dickson & Co., that they can buy with as good advantage there as in the leading establishments of the Eastern cities. Aside from obtaining the best of selection at the most reasonable prices, the purchaser will remember that he saves large items of expense in the way of travel, freight, &c., if he confines his patronage to home. As a specialty this house has laid in a very large stock of those desirable Kittanning extra heavy barred flannels which will commend themselves to purchasers. Having had long personal acquaintance with this house we are prepared to commend it in no hesitating terms to the patronage of our readers.

Pittsburgh Medical and Surgical Institute. No. 134 Smithfield Street.

Under the direct supervision of E. S. Aborn, M. D., Principal, Consulting and Operative Surgeon and Physician for Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and Chronic Diseases generally. Three experienced Physicians and Surgeons in attendance.

Special interest taken in the treatment of those cases that have been given up as hopeless and considered incurable.

Dr. Aborn's Medical Book sent by mail on the receipt of 50 cents.

Hours for professional interviews from 8 A. M., to 5 P. M. tf

New Fall Dry Goods.—

Merinoes, Poplins, Silk Mixtures.
Repps, Empress Cloths, Dress Goods.
Entire New Stock cheap.
8c., 10c., 12c., Dark Prints.
75c. per dozen, Linen Doylies.
Napkins, Towels, Table Linens, cheap.
25c., Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Country Flannels and Blankets, cheap.
Black Silks, Gros Grain, cheap.
On the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 69. GARDNER & STEWART. 3t

The Greatest Bargains in the City.—Visitors to the mammoth auction establishment of H. B. Smithson & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street, can do nothing but *buy* at the ruinous low prices prevailing. These prices are offered by virtue of the entire stock of an eastern bankrupt shoe house, bought at Sheriff's sale, being sold at *ten per cent. advance*, and the entire balance of goods in the establishment selling at *absolute cost.*

New Treatment.—For chronic diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, &c., at Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Rooms, 134 Smithfield street, half a square from the Postoffice. No charge for consultation. tf

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM!

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Liniments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should at once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Liuretic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and mulates them to a healthy and vigorous action

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor,

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist,

37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.

Worn out with the burning heats of Summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been steaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration. Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate and restore. The tonic, anti-billous and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulants and tonics, of which it is designed to supply the place.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growths peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

August 15th, 1868.

Choice Suburban Residence.—Thursday, September 10th, on the premises, will be sold the very desirable Residence and Grounds of Rev. Ensworth, delightfully located within ten minutes' ride of either city. Rare chance for parties desiring to purchase a country home having all the advantages of city property. See advertisement in daily papers of H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

MARRIED:

BLAIR—CARSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1868, by Rev. A. H. Elder, Mr. OLIVER P. BLAIR, of Brinton's Station, Pa., and Miss MAGGIE J. CARSON, of Pleasant Hill, Pa. No cards.

PERCHMENT—BRADLEY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 1st, 1868, at Spring Lawn, the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., Dr. D. P. PERCHMENT and MARY E. BRADLEY, daughter of Alexander Bradley, Esq., all of this city.

DIED:

ROSS.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 3d, at 6 o'clock, DANIEL ROSS.

Funeral from his late residence, Robinson township, THIS (Friday,) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 1, 1868, Mrs. SARAH KELLY, wife of James D. Kelly, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 102 Elm street, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McTIGHE.—At her residence, No. 40 Fourth street, on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at midnight, Mrs. WINIFRED McTIGHE, wife of Bernard McTighe, in the 52d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $5 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals $4.

W. HESPENHEIDE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 50 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

Having just returned from the East with all the latest styles of European Goods, is now prepared to make them up in the latest fashion and most durable manner to his customers and the public generally, thanking them for past favors and hoping for new ones, at PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever brought to this city. His stock embraces all the latest French and English manufactures of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings, Overcoatings,

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBL

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIGHT

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

56 FIFTH STREET.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

FALL GOODS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS, POPLINS, EMPRESS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 54 St. Clair, near Liberty St.

se4:

CAUTION!

TO BUYERS OF TEA.

C. A. BOUCHER,

114 SMITHFIELD ST.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Original Red Front Tea Warehouse.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of buyers of Teas to the inconsistent and false statements made by the

BOGUS TEA COMPANIES

Of the presnt day. Men with scarcely sufficien knowledge of Tea to distinguish Black from Green are advertising themselves as the Great Tea Companies of the country, and claim to sell the best Teas at from 80c. to $1.25 per lb. More apparent falsehood and misrepresentation was never published.

To prove the outrageous nature of such claims it is only necessary to refer to published reports of daily Auction Sales of Teas, by the cargo, in the great market of New York, at which fine Teas cannot be bought for less than from $1.50 to $1.90 per lb.

Another active means of fraud in Tea Stores is in giving SHORT WEIGHT instead of

16 OUNCES FOR A POUND.

In this way many buyers are misled into the belief that they are purchasing goods at a reasonable cost, when, in fact, they are, by these means, swindled into paying excessive prices.

The undersigned will give a

REWARD OF $50,

for each and every case of short weight of tea, or other goods, as weighed on his tested scales.

☞ A descriptive Catalogue and Price List of Teas to be had on application.

C. A. BOUCHER,

No. 114 Smithfield Street.

TUF